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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions
FOR THE YEAR
1331 Fasli

(6th October 1921 to 5th October 1922 A.D.)

Companion Volume

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT



HYDERABAD-DECCAN
BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1925

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Prefatory Note.

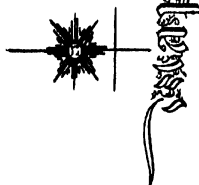
***I**N the preface to the Administration Report for the year 1331 Fasli it was noted that “ a separate publication is in course of preparation by the Special Officer in charge of revision of the Hyderabad Gazetteer, which will be issued later as a companion volume to this Report. It will contain ‘ Red Letter ’ Chapters, revised up-to-date, with fuller information than usual on (1) Physical Features, (2) Historical Summary, (3) Form of Administration, (4) Land Tenures, (5) Civil Divisions and (6) Details of the last Census (1921).” This companion volume is now issued. It has been compiled by Moulvi Mohamed Rahmatulla Saheb, the Director of Statistics, under my instructions, and the different sections have had the benefit of being verified and revised by the Departments concerned, some of which, as for example, Forests, Civil and Criminal Justice, State Army, Railways, Mint and Electricity, and Medical have been considerably amplified especially in the descriptive portions. They were finally passed by me with the help of Messrs. Inayat Hussain, B. A. (Madras) and M. Nasiruddin Khan, M. A. (Edin.) who were successively in charge of the Administration Report Branch of my Office.*

HYDAR N. JUNG,
Finance Member.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN,

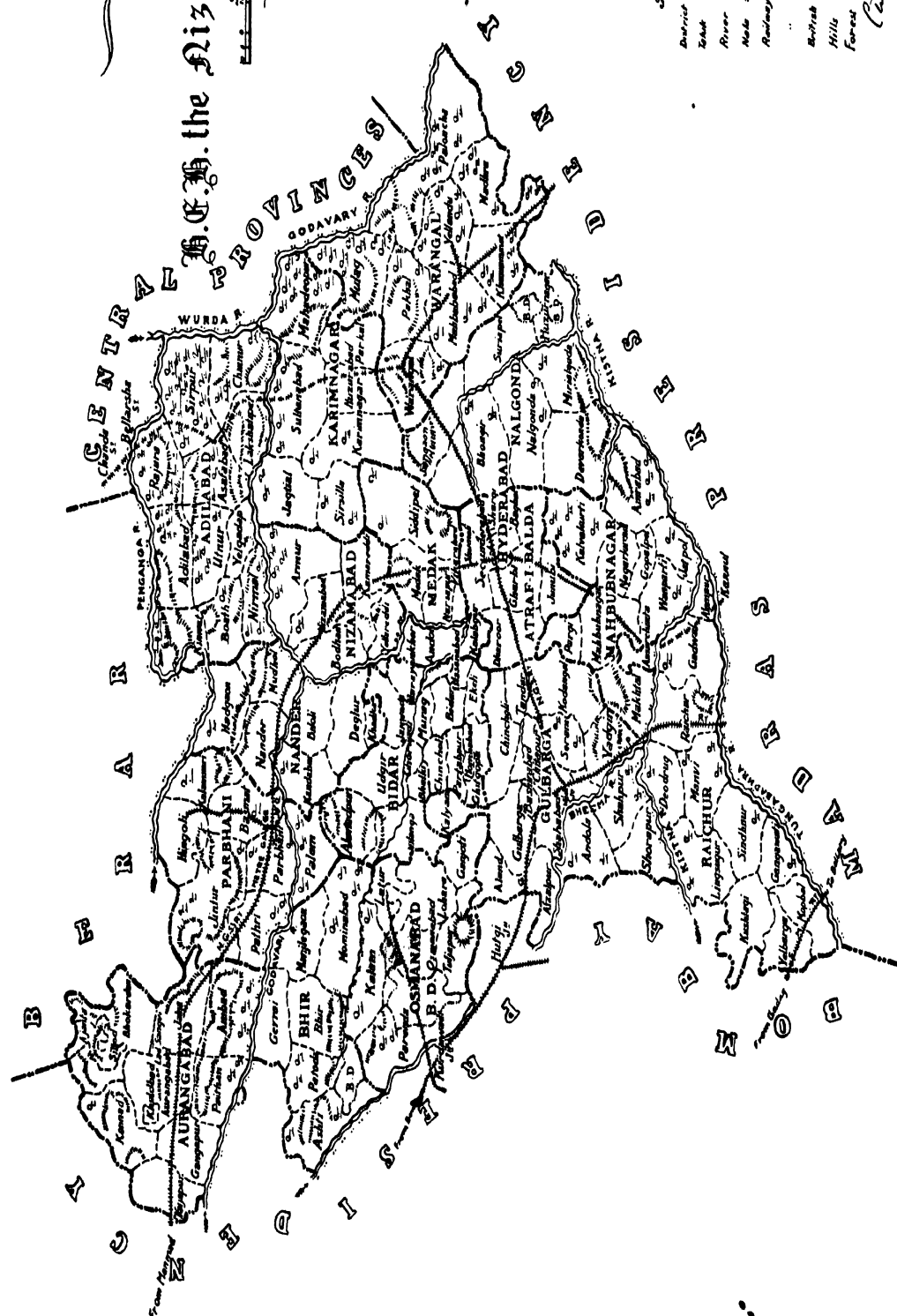
May 1925.

Thir 1334 F.



Map of the Nizam's Dominions.

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100



- Reference*
- District Boundary
 - Sub-district
 - River
 - Railway
 - Railway Red Existing
 - Under Construction
 - Nizam's Dominions
 - Hills
 - Forest
- Published by the Nizam's Government*

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography

SECTION I

Physical Features of the Country : Its Area and Climate, etc.

1. His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions cover an area of 82,698 square miles, which is larger than that of England and Scotland put together. They consist of an extensive plateau with an average elevation of about 1,250 feet above the level of the sea; there are hills here and there rising to 2,500 feet and in one case even to 3,500 feet. The country is divided into two great and nearly equal divisions by the trappean rocks of the north and west, and the granite and limestone region of the south and east. There is a corresponding agreement between the geological and ethnological aspects of the country thus divided by the Godavari and the Manjira, separating as they do the Maratha race from the Telugu and Kanarese people of the south, the region of trappean rocks from the country of granite and limestone, and the land of wheat and cotton from the land of rice and tanks. There is likewise a distinction in their physical features; the characteristics of the granite country are solitary, herbless, dome-shaped hills; prismatical fractured summits, featherbed appearance of masses of rocks, and wild and fantastic tors and logan piled in heaps of twos and threes. The decomposed soil derived from these is sandy and does not possess that fertility which is seen in trappean districts and hence the necessity for tanks to accumulate the supply of water. The trap land, on the other hand, is often picturesque, the undulating outlines, step-like ascents, abrupt crags and cliffs and detached eminences presenting a much greater variety of scenic aspect than is produced by the granite hills, while the soil produced by the decomposition of many traps is genial, productive and retentive of moisture.

2. There are no hills worth the name in the country. There are, however, certain undenuded portions of a series of flat-topped plateaux (locally known as *hills*) appertaining to the great table-land of peninsular India, now forming water-sheds between different drainage areas. There is one main watershed traversing the Dominions from north-west to south-east, dividing the country into two nearly equal basins which are drained off by the Godavari and the Kistna. The more important of the hill ranges are:—

(i) The Balaghat (*bala*, above and *ghat*, a mountain pass), which extends almost east and west from the Biloli taluk in the south of the Nander district, passes through the Parbhani district and reaches Ashti in the Bir district. It runs a length of 200 miles in the State and has an average width of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Two spurs of this range branch off from its two ends in a southerly direction; one, originating in the west of Biloli, runs as far as Kowlas in the Nizamabad district and the other, starting from Ashti, runs southward and terminates in the valley of the Bhima in the Gulbarga district.

(ii) The Sahyadriparvat Range runs from Nirmal in the Adilabad district along the northern portion of the State and passes through Parbhani and Ajanta, where it is known as the Ajanta Hills. Its total length within the State is about 250 miles, for about 100 miles of which it is styled the Ajanta Hills.

(iii) A range of hills, known as the Jalna Hills, stretches eastward from the Daulatabad Fort in the Aurangabad district and proceeds westward as far as Jalna in the same district. It then enters Berar. The total length of the range in the State is about 120 miles.

Besides these ranges, there are numerous clusters of hills of minor importance. None of them is more than 50 miles in length, but they are important in as much as they form the sources of streams which feed the larger rivers of the country. To this category belong the Dhangar Range in Bir, the Rakhigutta Range in Karimnagar and the Kandikalgutta Range, also known as the Sirnapalli range, which extends in a north-westerly direction from the Warangal district through Chinnur of Adilabad.

3. The two great river systems which add to the productive capacity of the Dominions are (1) the Godavari with its tributaries the Purna, the Pranhita and the Manjira, and (2) the Kistna with its tributaries the Tungabhadra, the Bhima and the Musi.

The Godavari issues from Trimbakeshwar near Nasik in the Bombay Presidency and, after a course of about 150 miles in that Presidency, enters the State at Phultamba in the Aurangabad district. It then takes a meandering course through the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nander, Nizamabad and Adilabad for a distance of 500 miles, receiving on its left the Purna, which flows in near Kararkher in the Parbhani district, and on the right, the Manjira, which joins it near Kondalwadi in Nander. The Pranhita, conveying the united waters of the Wardha and the Wainganga, joins it below Sironcha. The river then takes an abrupt turn towards the south and, forming the eastern boundary of the Karimnagar and Warangal districts, enters the Godavari district of Madras. Its total length in the Dominions is 700 miles.

The Kistna rises in the Western Ghats just north of Mahabaleshwar, and, after a course of about 300 miles in the Bombay Presidency, enters the State at Echampett in the Raichur district. It then drops from the tableland of the Deccan proper down to the alluvial doabs of Shorapur and Raichur, the former being formed by the confluence of the Bhima and the latter by the confluence of the Tungabhadra. The river then takes a south-easterly direction, separating the districts of Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal from the Madras Presidency. At Wazirabad in Nalgonda it receives its last important tributary, the Musi, on the banks of which stands the City of Hyderabad. The total length of the river, within and along the southern borders of the State, is about 400 miles.

4. There are no natural lakes in the Dominions. The undulating nature of the country, however, lends itself to the construction of artificial reservoirs, by throwing dams across the valleys of small rivulets and streams, to intercept water during the rains for irrigation purposes. Some of these reservoirs are large enough to deserve the name of lakes. The reservoirs, both large and small, number thousands in the Telingana tract. The more important of these are :—

(i) *The Pakhal Lake.* This is an extensive lake in the Pakhal taluk of the Warangal district, and its catchment area is bounded on the north, south and east by ranges of low and densely wooded hills. It is one of the largest artificial sheets of water in the State, and is formed by throwing a dam, 2,000 yards long, across the Pakhal river at a place where it cuts its way through two low hills. The water covers an area of nearly 13 sq. miles when the tank is full, with an average depth of 30 to 40 feet, the length of the waterspread being 8,000 yards and the breadth 6,000 yards.

(ii) *The Ramappa Lake,* not far from Mulug in the Warangal district, has a waterspread of about 9 sq. miles. It has four main distributary channels and is capable of irrigating about 9,000 acres.

(iii) *The Laknawaram Tank* is about 13 miles from Mulug. It has a waterspread of 8 sq. miles. It has three main distributories and is capable of irrigating about 18,000 acres.

(iv) *The Hussain Sagar Tank,* which when full extends over an area of 8 sq. miles, lies between Secunderabad and Hyderabad and is at present the source of water supply to the Residency and Secunderabad. The dam

is 2,500 yards long and forms the road connecting the northern suburbs with Secunderabad.

(v) *The Mir Alam Tank*, situated to the southwest of Hyderabad City, is another magnificent reservoir, its waterspread being 8 miles in circumference. The length of the dam is about 1,120 yards.

(vi) *The Osmansagar Lake*. This lake was constructed with the double object of preventing floods in the Musi and furnishing a copious supply of potable water to Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The foundation of this reservoir was laid by His Exalted Highness the Nizam on the 18th Ardi-behisht 1322 F. (22nd March 1913) and the work of constructing a masonry dam, 4,500 feet long, across the Musi at a place $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hyderabad City was completed in 1328 F. (1918 A.D.) at a total cost of 54 lakhs of rupees. The length and breadth of the tank are 6 and 2·7 miles respectively and the depth 53 feet. It has a waterspread of 14·5 sq. miles and a capacity of 10,768 million cubic feet.

In all there are about 17,000 tanks, both large and small, in the State. A list of the more important tanks and channels under maintenance will be found in the section on Public Works (Chapter IV).

The water from Government tanks is utilised for irrigating 'wet' lands. The tanks are in charge of the Public Works Department, the more important being maintained by annual grants. Since the introduction of the *Dastband* system, Zamindars and others have taken up the maintenance of some of the tanks, receiving a certain percentage of the revenue for this purpose.

5. The principal channels in the State are the Mahbubnahr, the Asif Channels. Nahar, the Gangawathy and the Beechal channels.

The Mahbubnahr Channel. An anicut, 2,446 feet long, was constructed across the Manjira river and the channel $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length taken off therefrom. This channel runs due south for nearly half a mile and then follows a course parallel to that of the river. It then passes along the old Medak fort and discharges itself into the Bomanamma tank. The channel has been further extended to a length of 37 miles and passes through the Yellareddi taluk in the Nizamabad district. It crosses the Alair river at the 26th mile where a reservoir is built consisting of a masonry dam 2,100 feet long and 50 feet above the lowest bed of the river.

The Asif Nahar, formerly known as the Rajkalva channel, takes off from the Musi river at the village of Namlu Kalva, two miles west of the road from Bhongir to Nalgonda, where an old anicut existed across the Musi. The head works are built at the right flank of this old anicut. The channel is 57 miles long from the head works to the large Pangal tank near Nalgonda, into which it discharges.

The Gangawathy Channel. There are two channels in the Gangawathy taluk, Raichur district, taken off from the Tungabhadra, known as the 'Upper' and the 'Lower' Gangawathy Channels. The length of the Upper Channel together with its branches is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles and that of the Lower Channel 19 miles.

The Beechal Channel. This channel is taken off from the Tungabhadra near Jookoor, Raichur taluk, where an old anicut, 3,200 feet long, exists. The total length of the channel is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

6. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway runs from Wadi in the Gulbarga district eastward to Warangal and then in a south-east direction towards Bezwada. The total length of the main line is 310·11 miles, while two branches, Hussain Sagar to Hyderabad and Dornakal to the Singareni Coal Fields, add 20 miles. The Hyderabad Godavari Valley Railway (metre gauge) runs for 391·18 miles in a north-westerly direction from Hyderabad to Manmad. The Purna-Hingoli line (metre gauge) has a length of 50·31 miles. Thus, there was a total length of 771·55 miles of railway line (330·11 miles under broad gauge

and 441·44 miles under metre gauge) open for all classes of traffic in 1322 F. During the decade under review, the construction of a new line—the Secunderabad-Kurnool line—was taken in hand and about 109 miles of it completed. Hence, at the close of 1331 F. there were 330·11 miles under broad gauge and 550·79 miles under metre gauge.

The Kazipett-Bellarshah line was completely surveyed during the decade and, by the end of 1331 F., earth-work was done as far as Golira on the 66th mile of the line.

Besides the above, three railway lines owned by outside companies run through the Dominions, and facilitate the trade of the country, viz., the G. I. P. from the north-west border down to Raichur in the south, a distance of about 120 miles; the M. S. M. Railway from Raichur to the Tungabhadra, a distance of about 20 miles, and the Barsi Light Railway from Dhoke to Latur, a distance of about 35 miles.

The length of roads maintained by the P.W.D. was 2,625 miles in 1331 F., as against 2,117 miles in 1322 F.

7. Much of the land in the Hyderabad State is level and a large portion of it is under cultivation. But wherever the ground is left uncultivated for a year or two, it becomes covered with a low jungle consisting chiefly of *Cassia auriculata* and *Zizyphus microphylla*. The total forest area is 9,361 sq. miles, but the distribution of forests is very unequal over the Dominions. The Marathwara portion of the country is scantily wooded. On the other hand, the Telingana country is studded with forest areas. The forest in the Dominions may be broadly described as varying from good and extensive in the east to practically non-existent in the west. The principal forest areas are situated in the districts of Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nizamabad. Forests of an inferior type are found in the districts of Medak, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Aurangabad, Nander, Parbhani, Gulbarga and Raichur. The principal timber trees are teak (*Tectona grandis*), bijasal (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), nalla maddi (*Terminalia tomentosa*), sisam (*Dalbergia sissoo*) and eppa (*Hardiwickia binata*). Trees of large dimensions have become scarce owing to the reckless exploitation of past years, and steps have therefore been taken now to put an end to such indiscriminate fellings.

8. The country presents much variety of surface and feature as already mentioned in para. 1. In some parts it is mountainous, wooded and picturesque; in others, flat or undulating. The champaign lands are of all descriptions, including many rich and fertile plains. The Aurangabad district, besides its caves at Ajanta and Ellora, presents a variety of scenic aspect not met with elsewhere. The country is undulating in parts, with step-like ascents in some places and abrupt crags and cliffs in others. In the granitic and calcareous region (Telingana) the hills are bare of vegetation but the plains are covered with scattered brush-wood of every description. Dome-shaped hills and wild fantastic boulders and tors abound in many parts, giving the region a gloomy aspect. The trap region (Marathwara), on the other hand, is covered with luxuriant vegetation, with cliffs, crags and undulating hills.

Besides the larger species of trees, the forests contain smaller species like *Briedelia retusa*, *Lager stroemia parviflora*, *Woodfordia floribunda*, *Zizyphus*, *Morinda*, *Gardenia*, *Butea*, *Acacia*, *Bauhinia*, *Cochlospermum*, *Grewia* and *Phyllanthus*. Throughout the whole State, scattered trees of *Acacia arabica*, *Acacia catechu* and toddy palms (*Borassus flabellifer* and *Phoenix sylvestris*) are common. Around villages, groves of mango (*Mangifera*), tamarind, *Bombax*, *Ficus bengalensis*, *Ficus religiosa* and *Ficus infectoria* and similar species exist. The toddy palms are extensively cultivated on account of their sap, which, when drawn and allowed to ferment, produces an intoxicating beverage largely consumed in the Telingana tract. The soils of this tract are also favourable to the growth of the cocoanut, which cannot be grown even with the greatest care in the Marathwara region. Similarly,

the tamarind also does not flourish in Marathwara to the same extent as in Telingana.

A large variety of wild animals and feathered game is met with in the State. Tigers and leopards abound in thick forests of the Warangal and Adilabad districts. The highlands are resorted to by spotted deer (*Cervu axis*), nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), sambar (*Cervus unicolor*) four horned antelope, hog-deer and ravine deer or gazelle. Wild hog are found in the jungles, and innumerable herds of antelope are met with in the plains. Hyenas, wolves, tiger-cats, bears, hares, jackals, etc., are in great abundance. Of the varied species of the feathered tribe in Hyderabad may be mentioned the grey and painted partridge, blue rock and green pigeon, sand-grouse, quail, snipe, bustard, peafowl, jungle fowl, wild duck, wild geese, and teal of various descriptions. The florican and flamingo are occasionally seen on the banks of the Godavari and the Kistna.

9. Cattle dealers from outside the Dominions bring their cattle for sale to the various fairs, jattras and *uruses* held annually at different places in the State. For example, cattle dealers from Mysore, Kurnool, Nellore and Cuddapah (in the British territory) attend the fair held at Srirangapur (Mahbubnagar district) during March (Ardibehisht), and it is reported that no less than 4,000 cattle are sold there on each occasion. Similarly cattle from Adoni, Bellary and Bijapur find their way to Sindhur in the Raichur district. At the Jalahalli fair (Raichur district), she buffaloes predominate. Bir imports she-buffaloes from Pandharpur and some cattle from Malwa and Gujarat also. Aurangabad is reported to import annually about 36,000 cattle from Khandesh, Berar, Malwa, Surat and Ahmednagar, and, as these are of a superior breed and the milch animals of this type yield a larger supply of milk than the local ones, they are in great demand all over the country.

To improve the breed of cattle Government in the Civil Veterinary Department maintains stud bulls. There were 51 such bulls at the close of 1331 F. The number maintained in each of the preceding nine years is given in the Section on the Civil Veterinary Department.

The Dominions have some indigenous breeds of cattle, which differ from one another in size, build and in other respects. The predominant stock is known as the *Deccani* breed. The chief varieties go under the names of *Deccani*, *Devarkonda*, *mixed Ongole*, *Ongole*, *mixed Kistna valley*, *mixed Amrathmahal*, *Mahadeopur* or *Manthani* and *Deoni*.

The *Deccani* breed is met with throughout the districts of Raichur, Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Bir, Aurangabad, Parbhani and Nander. The bullocks of this breed, though small in size, are extremely active and strong. If fairly fed, they are fit for a long day's work and are suitable for light road and ploughing work. They are often used in carts, as they are good trotters.

In the taluk of Devarkonda and in surrounding villages to the south and west of Amrabad, cattle of a pure *Deccani* breed known as the *Devarkonda* breed are found. They are of medium size and are generally of a light colour with characteristic white spots on the face. They are fast trotters, very active and can stand a good deal of hard work.

The cattle found in the Alampur taluk on the banks of the Tungabhadra are of *Ongole* breed. They are of a heavy build, have a noble and docile look and are slow and stately in their movements. They are well able to carry heavy loads and to plough through black cotton soil. A variety of the *Ongole* breed is found in the south of the Miriyalguda, Huzurnagar and Madhira taluks and in almost all the villages situated on the banks of the Kistna. In build and appearance, they look very much like the *Ongoles*.

In most of the villages of Raichur and in some of Manvi, cattle of *mixed Kistna valley* breed are seen. This type is generally brought in here by cattle dealers from Satara, Bijapur, Sangli and Miraj.

A mixture of *Amrathmahal* breed is met with in the south of Amrabad. With light bodies, these animals are quick and active in their movements but have a fiery temperament. They are, however, well adapted to agricultural work.

In the districts of Karimnagar and Adilabad cattle of a big size, having a mixture of the Malwa breed are to be found.

The breed known as *Deoni* is a pure indigenous stock of a heavy type like the Ongole and the Kistna Valley varieties.

Buffaloes of an ordinary type are to be seen all over the Dominions. The Nirmal and Boath taluks of the Adilabad district contain some good animals known as *Mahori* buffaloes. These are heavy in build and are distinguished by white patches on the head and mouth. They are akin to the Ellichpur breed.

10. All over Marathwara, sheep and goats of one type are reared, but in Telingana different varieties of these animals are to be met with. Along the banks of the Godavari, the Kistna, and the Tungabhadra, sheep and goats of a big size are found.

11. Horses adapted for military and general purposes were formerly reared in large numbers in the Dominions, especially in Marathwara. The importation of Arab and Australian horses diminished the demand and the local breed deteriorated. However, the Marathwara ponies are still noted for their surefootedness, hardiness and powers of endurance. Government maintains stallions and distributes mares on the *takavi* system. There were 30 stallion stands at the close of 1881 F. and the number of Government stallions was 57. The number of stallions maintained during each of the previous nine years is given in the Section on the Civil Veterinary Department.

12. A cattle census was taken in the Dominions on the 1st Azur 1329 F. (6th October 1919), and the following statement shows the number of cattle, etc., then enumerated :—

Statement showing the number of Live stock, Ploughs and Carts in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions as ascertained at the Cattle Census of 1929 Fasli (1919 A.D.)

District	Bulls	O X E N			B U F F A L O E S			Sheep	Goats	H O R S E S A N D P O N I E S			Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts
		Bullocks	Cows	Young stock	Male	Cow	Young stock			Horses	Mares	Colts and Fillies					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hyderabad City ..	497	7,151	3,440	2,799	642	4,172	1,890	3,024	5,723	7,774	1,340	96	238	848	47	571	2,144
Atraf-i-Balda ..	44,830	112,744	97,372	94,685	29,142	45,706	38,807	292,660	114,692	2,757	2,806	1,441	331	5,820	83	52,134	11,905
Warangal ..	99,309	193,663	292,427	231,265	74,778	148,794	117,086	343,899	155,396	2,584	1,608	669	18	1,317	1	110,255	29,058
Karimnagar ..	100,536	247,715	193,290	166,189	70,721	87,060	90,749	822,824	159,965	1,208	975	552	4	1,717	7	123,097	56,068
Adilabad ..	52,118	218,317	252,163	170,601	26,023	76,911	50,019	107,493	110,158	2,749	1,274	476	91	836	111	81,437	41,910
Medak ..	61,932	134,412	111,909	98,837	42,452	47,900	38,328	363,886	121,606	2,192	2,167	1,065	31	4,650	3	74,520	16,001
Nizamabad ..	50,766	123,478	100,586	84,972	28,392	44,669	43,702	233,601	78,910	1,109	1,001	459	8	4,188	3	63,566	19,023
Mahbubnagar ..	102,527	195,267	218,551	160,490	63,120	64,904	52,021	677,366	251,758	3,810	3,710	1,796	28	6,931	14	93,530	27,000
Nalgonda ..	109,661	180,219	207,939	205,150	88,659	95,812	104,880	631,495	193,968	4,520	2,791	2,654	95	4,121	32	138,900	20,148
Aurangabad ..	419	239,892	102,563	117,174	9,367	39,706	22,211	85,291	127,809	6,856	8,172	2,897	27	6,828	18	66,477	26,008
Bir ..	410	192,890	104,966	131,704	5,296	34,480	21,001	80,718	94,575	4,762	8,009	3,090	15	5,642	94	19,426	14,683
Parbhani ..	7,793	235,669	136,000	147,486	11,456	69,406	40,450	67,739	100,300	5,785	9,256	3,789	123	4,859	59	55,969	27,897
Nander ..	2,445	175,302	133,631	155,982	10,399	87,243	53,253	61,995	91,296	3,813	4,675	1,669	74	7,886	263	60,920	24,086
Gulbarga ..	14,896	294,123	169,092	157,482	34,700	84,002	60,864	270,112	183,749	9,000	7,848	2,764	370	8,042	914	87,822	26,120
Raichur ..	57,941	226,756	137,040	109,761	22,311	85,753	61,869	457,765	148,329	4,430	2,306	1,257	93	7,423	47	97,341	27,969
Osmanabad ..	750	289,428	142,037	148,564	17,119	57,618	37,288	115,737	85,226	7,285	9,012	3,439	110	4,572	91	23,247	21,000
Bidar ..	5,825	232,768	172,167	175,541	18,553	104,688	68,432	203,043	104,069	5,735	7,091	3,374	201	7,413	567	57,999	15,503
Total ..	712,655	3,294,794	2,565,173	2,358,682	553,133	1,188,824	902,850	4,825,648	2,127,529	74,966	75,041	31,487	1,927	88,469	2,357	1,197,211	406,628

13. The geological formations of the Hyderabad State are the recent and ancient alluvia, laterite, Deccan trap, Gondwana, Kurnool and Cuddapah, and Archæan. Those most largely developed are the Deccan trap and the Archæan, covering immense areas in the north-western and south-eastern portions of the territory, respectively. The Gondwana rocks extend for a distance of nearly 200 miles along those portions of the valleys of the Godavari and the Pranrita which form the north-eastern frontier of the State. The Cuddapah and Kurnool formations are found in the valley of the Kistna along the south-eastern frontier for about 150 miles, and again in the valleys of the Kistna, the Bhima and their tributaries in the south-west.

14. The country is rich in mineral resources. Deposits of iron ore of varying quality are widely distributed over the lateritic and granitic tracts of the State. Similar deposits are found in the sandstone formations in the Godavari and Wardha valleys. In the tract situated between the Kistna and the Tungabhadra hematite occurs in considerable quantities.

Among other minerals found in the country may be mentioned mica in the Khammamett taluk of Warangal, corundum and garnets in the Paloncha taluk of the same district, and graphite in the vicinity of Hasanabad in Karimnagar. Limestone is extensively quarried at Shahabad, between Wadi and Gulbarga on the G. I. P. Railway. The stone is widely used for flooring purposes and a Cement Works was recently started to utilise this stone in the manufacture of cement.

The only mineral of great economic value that is being worked at present in the State is coal. The coal mines are at Singareni, Sasti and Paoni. Gold used to be worked by the Hutti Gold Mines Company in the Raichur Doab, but as it did not eventually prove profitable, the Company surrendered the gold field areas held by them to Government in June 1920, and thus no regular mining operations for gold are carried on now in those areas.

The following statement shows the quantity of coal produced in the Collieries and the royalty paid to Government in each of the last ten years:—

Fasli year	Outturn of coal in tons	Amount of royalty paid
		O.S. Rs.
1322 ..	552,132	62,115
1323 ..	555,991	62,548
1324 ..	586,828	66,018
1325 ..	615,290	69,229
1326 ..	680,629	76,646
1327 ..	659,121	73,296
1328 ..	662,195	74,755
1329 ..	694,079	78,431
1330 ..	688,722	78,014
1331 ..	642,880	72,805

15. The climate of the country is not altogether salubrious, but it is pleasant and agreeable during the greater part of the year. There are three marked seasons, the rainy season from the beginning of June to the end of September, the cold season from the beginning of October to the end of January and the hot season from early in February to the end of May.

The mean temperature of the State is about 81°. The following table shows the average temperature for the stations where observations have been taken regularly during the decade under review :—

Station	Height of observatory above sea-level in feet	Average temperature for 10 years ending 1331 Fasli (1922)				
		January	May	July	November	Average for the period
Hyderabad ..	1,690	71·4	91·7	80·2	69·9	79·8
Aurangabad ..	2,143	70·8	90·6	77·2	72·1	81·6
Nizamabad ..	..	71·4	94·4	79·9	68·9	80·6
Gulbarga ..	..	74·4	92·1	80·4	72·6	81·1
Raichur ..	1,326	76·4	91·6	80·9	75·2	82·3
Hanamkonda ..	871	73·5	94·4	81·4	71·9	82·2

South-westerly winds blow generally from the beginning of June to the end of September. During the next five months (October to February), the wind blows from the north-east, and in March, April and May north-eastern winds are frequent.

16. The annual rainfall is estimated at about 31 inches, Telingana receiving about 33 inches and Marathwara 29 inches. A large portion of the rain falls during the south-west monsoon. The north-east monsoon brings in on an average only about 5 inches of rain. The following table gives the average rainfall in the districts during the decade 1322-1331 Fasli :—

District	1322 F.	1323 F.	1324 F.	1325 F.	1326 F.	1327 F.	1328 F.	1329 F.	1330 F.	1331 F.
Aurangabad ..	19·56	23·08	33·42	31·72	43·51	35·14	16·82	23·95	12·36	19·51
Bir ..	18·05	19·00	30·77	34·77	40·86	41·41	25·18	18·30	17·09	26·49
Parbhani ..	21·66	29·74	51·15	40·12	42·63	39·85	25·49	27·23	15·03	30·69
Nander ..	29·22	28·74	51·29	42·86	50·07	45·84	27·54	26·83	13·30	36·20
Gulbarga ..	24·22	21·56	33·38	30·58	45·78	38·55	26·48	29·57	12·03	24·22
Raichur ..	20·37	18·79	21·58	26·21	40·39	36·20	18·78	24·34	14·58	24·47
Osmanabad ..	20·04	24·98	32·31	39·42	50·80	44·61	23·56	26·84	17·62	24·44
Bidar ..	28·74	25·41	39·24	42·93	44·71	38·45	33·12	26·06	17·50	32·15
Average for Marathwara ..	22·73	23·91	36·64	36·01	44·84	40·01	24·62	25·39	14·94	27·27
Medak ..	33·61	24·67	42·05	44·90	51·05	38·81	28·21	28·94	17·33	34·69
Mahbubnagar ..	23·29	21·97	27·43	34·14	47·56	35·28	25·32	24·75	15·16	27·11
Nalgonda ..	23·55	21·86	30·29	39·27	39·64	35·44	21·10	27·70	14·37	27·85
Nizamabad ..	32·95	36·73	51·14	40·48	46·55	53·60	38·15	29·54	20·41	48·26
Warangal ..	29·00	32·97	38·54	42·87	40·55	54·81	38·83	30·56	28·73	39·10
Adilabad ..	38·42	38·13	50·04	39·54	47·19	52·22	31·76	28·81	20·90	48·48
Karimnagar ..	25·82	29·20	44·68	38·92	36·70	41·99	31·66	28·61	18·62	36·36
Average for Telingana ..	29·52	27·36	40·60	40·02	44·18	44·52	30·65	28·42	19·36	36·61
Average for the State ..	25·90	26·45	37·82	35·21	44·53	42·11	27·43	26·80	17·00	31·63

17. The soils of the Hyderabad State may be divided into two main divisions—Marathwara and Telingana. Those of Telingana may be classed generally under three kinds ; black, red and sandy ; and those of Marathwara may be similarly classified into black, red and a mixture of the two.

The soils of the higher tracts are heavy and rich in alumina, while those of the plains are light and loamy. Broadly speaking, they are derived from the disintegration of basalt and amygdaloid wacke, the former giving rise to the stiff black soil and the latter to friable earth. When the black soil is mixed with light friable earth, the result is a rich loam, which is more retentive of moisture than other soils. During the hot weather, owing to evaporation, the black soils greatly contract, causing the formation of numerous cracks which are often several feet deep. This has given rise to the common saying “ black soil ploughs itself.”

Locally, a number of varieties are distinguished in Telingana, depending upon the amount of lime present. For example, *utcharegar* is dark in colour and plastic when wetted, and consists chiefly of alluvium, with a good supply of lime and little silica ; *kattaregar* is a stiff loam, containing less of lime ; *rawra* is a good garden soil, containing about 7 per cent. of lime in a pulverized state ; *rauti zamin* is also a garden soil, containing only about 5 per cent. of lime ; *chunaka regar* is a rough aluminous soil containing as much as 12 per cent of lime and is best suited for jawar and pulses ; *chuaka regar* is a mixture of red and black soil with very little lime ; *chalka* or *reva zamin* is a pulverized reddish soil with sand and traces of lime, and is well suited for rainy season crops.

18. There are usually four crops in the year in Telingana, viz., *kharif*, *rabi*, *abi* and *tabi*, but in Marathwara, where irrigation sources are very limited, only two crops are raised, viz., *kharif* and *rabi*. *Kharif* and *rabi* crops are known as “ dry crops”, i.e., those cultivated without the help of artificial irrigation, depending as they do on the monsoon rains. In the case of rice, which is the principal irrigated crop grown chiefly in Telingana, there are two crops, the winter crop being called *abi* and the summer crop *tabi*.

The chief *Kharif* crops are yellow jawar (*Holcus Sorghum*), bajra (*Holcus spicatus*), makai (*Zea mays*), cotton (*Gossypium herbaceum*), tuar (*Cajanus Indicus*), lachna (*Cybosurus coracamus*), sanwa (*Panicum furmentaceum*), kodru (*Paspalum Scrobiculatum*), til (*Sesamum Indicum*), and pulses, such as moong (*Phaseolus mungo*), urad (*Phasolus maximus*), and kulthi (*Dolichos biflorans*.)

The sowing of the *kharif* crops begins with the first rains of the south-west monsoon, usually in June, and, in normal years, extends well into July. They ripen between September and December according to the staple grown and the time of sowing. As these crops are generally sown in the lighter varieties of soils, which cannot retain moisture for a long time, the success of the harvests depends greatly on the proper distribution and adequacy of the early rainfall. These crops yield the staple food-grains of the poorer classes and, consequently, a failure of these spells distress to them.

The principal *rabi* crops cultivated in the State are cotton, white jawar, chena or Bengal gram (*Cicer arictinum*), wheat (*Triticum sativum*), jow or barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), karad (*Carthmus tinctorious*), alsi or linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*), tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*), lak (*Lathyrus sativus*) and peas (*Pisum sativum*).

Rabi crops require less rainfall and are sown in the heavier black soils which retain moisture. These crops ripen from April to May. In the Marathwara tract, *rabi* crops predominate. In other places also when the early rains fail, less *kharif* and more of *rabi* area is sown.

Cotton is extensively raised in all the black soil districts, as well as in Telingana, wherever there is suitable soil for its production. The long staple variety, which was being displaced of late by the short staple one, has

to a great extent been restored through the exertions of the Agricultural Department. In the districts served by railways, cotton ginning and pressing factories are slowly taking the place of the old system of hand-ginning with the result that the number of cotton ginning and pressing factories increased from 89 in 1322 F. to 212 in 1331 F. Railway extension has also given an impetus to the cultivation of cotton and superior cereals.

19. The extent of ryotwari holdings increased from 2,05,16,022 acres in 1322 F. to 2,13,68,614 acres in 1331 F. or by 4.1 per cent.

Taking together the figures for 1330 and 1331 Fasli, the average percentage of area allotted to each of the various classes of crops worked out as follows :—

	Percentage.			
Food grains	67.4
Fibres	11.2
Oilseeds	8.9
Fodder crops	5.4
Miscellaneous food crops	4.9
Miscellaneous non-food crops	2.2

Of the area sown with foodgrains, about 58 per cent. was occupied by jawari, 14 per cent. by millet, 6 per cent. by maize, 4 per cent. each by rice and gram, and 3 per cent. by wheat, the rest being devoted to miscellaneous food-grains such as pulses, barley, ragi, etc. Of the fibrous plants, cotton was the most important. It took up no less than 97 per cent. of the area allotted to this class of crops. Of the area devoted to oilseeds, 47 per cent. was occupied by castor, 27 per cent. by sesamum and 3 per cent. by groundnut, the rest being taken up by linseed, rape, mustard, etc.

The following statement shows the area allotted to, and the outturn of, the principal crops in each of the last ten years.

Fasli year	AREA SOWN (ACRES)					OUTTURN				
	Wheat	Cotton	Gingili	Linseed	Castor, groundnut and miscellaneous oil seeds	Wheat in tons	Cotton in bales of 400 lbs.	Gingili in tons	Linseed in tons	Castor, etc, in tons
1322	851,365	2,887,514	649,001	512,352	1,397,231	48,314	373,197	32,498	17,286	68,503
1323	701,806	3,653,327	612,001	412,560	1,391,806	43,209	651,999	25,098	16,513	86,627
1324	898,497	3,605,181	598,945	233,970	1,536,705	50,645	610,791	26,857	8,918	94,832
1325	1,044,857	3,220,072	546,141	288,046	1,398,966	74,845	616,634	22,274	12,294	92,590
1326	1,344,413	3,199,587	568,927	321,226	1,909,279	125,873	706,703	30,611	15,956	92,460
1327	1,262,105	3,451,310	589,278	340,529	1,546,774	68,577	816,901	19,409	19,293	113,500
1328	622,569	2,405,736	512,106	216,324	1,160,575	40,771	642,832	13,973	6,912	77,021
1329	770,208	3,094,523	537,594	229,737	1,287,745	53,226	749,400	21,094	6,415	35,264
1330	810,114	2,214,229	520,241	265,539	1,101,019	5,983	340,554	14,476	3,482	43,381
1331	643,535	2,914,318	553,596	222,677	1,517,402	54,317	870,124	37,126	7,903	113,851

20. The Dominions, in common with other parts of India, are subject to periodical visitations of famine of a more or less severe character. It is reported that there were famines in this part of India in 1629, 1659, 1685, 1713 and 1787. In the 19th century, famine or scarcity was experienced eleven times; namely, in 1804, 1813, 1819, 1846, 1854, 1862, 1866, 1871, 1876-7, 1896-7 and 1899-1900. There are, however, no records of famine relief measures prior to 1862. In that year there was considerable scarcity in Hyderabad owing to insufficient rainfall. Grain valued at 11½ lakhs of rupees was imported from Calcutta and sold below the market rates. Four years later there was again severe

distress in Hyderabad and its neighbourhood. Cooked food was distributed for several months and relief works were opened on which Rs. 4,30,289 were spent. Further, the salaries of those who drew small pay were increased. In 1871 there was great suffering in Aurangabad, Nizamabad, (Indur) and Mahbubnagar (Nagar-Kurnool). In Aurangabad remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,23,258 were granted and Rs. 2,005 were spent on relief works. The seasons of 1875 and 1876 were bad and prices of food-stuffs, etc., ran high. The districts of Raichur, Gulbarga, Bir and Osmanabad were badly affected. In the districts of Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar (Nagar Kurnool) there was no famine, but the distress caused by scarcity was severe. In fact, the whole of the State suffered as prices of food grains rose very high and famine-stricken people migrated from the affected districts. Relief works were started in October 1877. During this period, 6½ million units were provided with work and 2 millions were given relief in poor houses. This famine caused Government an expenditure of about 14 lakhs, and remissions of land revenue amounting to Rs. 32,59,169 had also to be granted. During the period 1896-7, a more severe famine appeared imminent, but it was fortunately averted by good rains which saved the *rabi* crops. Although there was no famine, severe distress was felt in some parts, owing to heavy exports of grain to adjoining British famine-stricken territories. The whole of the district of Raichur and parts of Gulbarga, Osmanabad, and Bir, comprising an area of 10,278 sq. miles, with a population of 1½ millions, were involved in distress. By July 1897, the affected area increased to 17,836 sq. miles, with a population of about 2,400,000. The total expenditure on relief was 7¾ lakhs of rupees.

In the famine year 1899, the rainfall received was only 15½ inches or about one-half of the usual quantity. In Aurangabad and Gulbarga, the later rains failed entirely and the area affected in 1900 was 23,007 sq. miles, with a population of 3,573,651. In addition to this, scarcity was felt in an area of 51,541 sq. miles, with a population of 6,512,379. The *kharif* harvest in the famine districts was estimated at 25 per cent. of the normal and in the *rabi* harvest the largest food-crop yielded not more than 12 per cent. of the normal. As a result of this famine, the census of 1901 showed a net decrease of 395,898 persons. The expenditure on relief amounted to more than two crores. Since then, famine or scarcity has been frequently experienced.

The following statement shows the famine periods, the districts affected and the expenditure incurred by Government on relief since 1900 :—

Famine year	Districts affected	Expenditure on relief
		O. S. Rs.
1815 F. (1906) ..	Some taluks of Aurangabad, Ashti of Bir and Parenda of Osmanabad	1,05,528
1322 F. (1912-13) ..	Aurangabad and Bir districts	7,98,473
1328 F. (1918-19) ..	Karimnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Aurangabad, Bir, Warangal and Mahbubnagar districts.	51,71,518
1330 F. (1920-21) ..	Aurangabad, Bir, Nalgonda and Gulbarga districts. Severe scarcity in Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar, Medak, Warangal, Osmanabad and Raichur.	93,29,853

21. From what has been stated above, it may be seen that the Marathwara districts, especially Raichur and Gulbarga, are generally the first to suffer from a failure of rain and are thus more liable to famine than any other parts of the State. Failure of the monsoon rains means the failure of the *Kharif* harvest, which usually provides about half the staple food-grains of the people ; and if the late or autumn rains fail, the *rabi* crops also suffer, which means that, besides his linseed and wheat, the cultivator loses the whole of the white jawar, which forms the largest food-grain crop of the State.

The first indications of famine are a sharp rise in the prices of grain. If the crops fail in the neighbouring districts or provinces, there is a sudden influx of immigrants in search of work. Sometimes sufficient grain is produced for local needs, but if there be famine outside the country, grain is largely exported and this causes high prices in the country.

22. For the Telingana districts, expensive irrigation schemes have been prepared, while in Marathwara the protective measures generally include the extension and maintenance of roads and the construction of wells. In times of famine, relief works on adequate scale are started for affording relief to labouring and small cultivating classes, who resort to such works in large numbers, and poor houses are established for the infirm and the decrepit. Loans are also advanced to the ryots to enable them to purchase cattle, seed, etc., and cheap grain shops are opened for the relief of the poor.

Of the amount spent in 1330 F. *viz.*, Rs. 93,29,853, no less than 48 per cent. was expended on works, 12 per cent. on poor houses and gratuitous relief, 28 per cent. on *takavi* granted for construction and repairs of wells and purchase of fodder and the rest on miscellaneous items. In addition, suspensions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 9,67,842 and remissions to the extent of Rs. 25,11,405 were granted in that year.

23. Owing to the vagaries of the monsoon, harvests were below the average in most of the years of the last decade. This coupled with the effect of the European War raised considerably the prices of foodstuffs.

A reference to Statements I, II and III given at the end of this Section will show to what extent prices of the staple food grains, rice, jawar and wheat, rose during the last decade.

24. In consequence of the distress caused by the general scarcity of food grains and the high prices due to the war, a Department of Control of Civil Supplies was created in 1327 F. and placed under a Director, for the purpose of controlling prices as well as imports and exports. Steps were taken to control prices by allowing a profit of from 2 to 3 per cent on cost price for wholesale transactions and 4 to 6 per cent for retail sale. Cheap grain shops were run, at first, under Government agency in the City and some of the districts, wherein food grains were sold in small doles, and, later on, the district shops were placed under local non-official Advisory Boards consisting of merchants and pleaders.

During the three years and odd that the Department existed, the loss incurred by the sale of cheap grain amounted to Rs. 3,69,360 and the expenditure on establishment and other administrative charges totalled Rs. 1,01,590. The Department was abolished in 1331 F.

STATEMENT I.

Index numbers of the Annual Average Retail Prices of Rice in the City and the Districts of the Hyderabad State during the period 1320-1329 Fasli (1911-1920) as compared with those of the Normal Quinquennium 1311-1315 Fasli represented by 100.

District	1320 F.	1321 F.	1322 F.	1323 F.	1324 F.	1325 F.	1326 F.	1327 F.	1328 F.	1329 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hyderabad City ..	116	148	160	142	110	115	185	178	249	241
Atraf-i-Balda ..	121	146	152	152	185	108	117	178	148	202
Warangal ..	129	154	167	148	121	154	188	167	285	250
Karimnagar ..	140	162	188	168	124	124	140	175	300	300
Adilabad ..	136	141	152	158	181	119	181	190	292	317
Medak ..	130	156	170	170	115	115	180	195	279	279
Nizamabad ..	128	170	184	192	144	139	158	179	307	388
Mahbubnagar ..	117	146	175	175	121	121	180	269	269	292
Nalgonda ..	128	146	178	164	117	111	128	205	256	278
Aurangabad ..	119	141	141	140	185	129	185	185	221	194
Bir ..	117	185	142	135	123	123	185	159	225	225
Nander ..	125	152	175	159	117	117	185	184	292	269
Parbhani ..	129	141	155	155	148	1 9	129	172	258	258
Gulbarga ..	125	147	162	180	180	180	180	180	180	295
Osmanabad ..	107	132	145	138	121	121	121	121	242	242
Raichur ..	123	160	168	168	139	123	145	200	219	291
Bidar ..	122	165	155	157	114	114	127	188	275	275
Average ..	125	150	163	159	127	124	132	175	260	263

STATEMENT II.

Index numbers of the Annual Average Retail Prices of Jawar in the City and the Districts of the Hyderabad State during the period 1320-1329 Fasli (1911-1920) as compared with those of the Normal Quinquennium 1311-1315 Fasli represented by 100.

District	1320 F.	1321 F.	1322 F.	1323 F.	1324 F.	1325 F.	1326 F.	1327 F.	1328 F.	1329 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hyderabad City ..	116	137	146	129	116	122	128	229	378	229
Atraf-i-Balda ..	145	179	190	179	161	168	168	336	411	308
Warangal ..	200	214	235	200	188	200	220	338	427	362
Karimnagar ..	217	186	291	227	196	186	208	329	510	425
Adilabad ..	219	251	215	223	169	164	200	398	437	347
Medak ..	152	173	190	178	138	152	158	304	380	304
Nizamabad ..	165	187	198	202	164	170	198	386	425	327
Mahbubnagar ..	120	162	227	210	150	120	147	323	494	350
Nalgonda ..	143	177	237	192	164	158	188	310	409	375
Aurangabad ..	138	167	205	157	127	127	143	333	444	285
Bir ..	139	162	207	159	116	119	148	371	494	278
Nander ..	138	144	192	159	153	156	200	460	400	256
Parbhani ..	131	147	191	183	149	149	160	400	440	259
Gulbarga ..	150	176	193	184	145	145	159	368	450	314
Osmanabad ..	154	177	192	168	137	141	152	369	417	272
Raichur ..	143	182	186	191	143	119	140	276	471	381
Bidar ..	130	157	166	140	154	140	222	433	350	228
Average ..	155	175	207	184	153	151	177	357	435	314

STATEMENT III.

Index numbers of the Annual Average Retail Prices of Wheat in the City and the Districts of the Hyderabad State during the period 1320-1329 Fasli (1911-1920) as compared with those of the Normal Quinquennium 1311-1315 Fasli represented by 100.

District	1320 F.	1321 F.	1322 F.	1323 F.	1324 F.	1325 F.	1326 F.	1327 F.	1328 F.	1329 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hyderabad City ..	108	122	181	140	141	116	126	182	265	260
Atraf-i-Balda ..	185	163	163	163	163	130	122	205	279	229
Warangal ..	123	128	183	183	146	133	128	178	191	167
Karimnagar ..	144	139	150	150	164	157	157	212	327	360
Adilabad ..	150	140	162	162	183	162	150	221	381	381
Medak ..	129	133	148	148	160	133	133	222	333	308
Nizamabad ..	114	129	154	167	167	129	129	222	333	333
Mahbubnagar ..	128	133	152	152	160	152	139	200	320	320
Nalgonda ..	119	123	139	139	152	134	133	188	391	291
Aurangabad ..	116	133	157	157	157	133	133	220	314	275
Bir ..	122	134	187	179	172	143	130	226	358	331
Nander ..	114	131	162	175	156	127	131	221	350	350
Parbhani ..	125	136	167	173	173	141	141	250	409	346
Gulbarga ..	129	150	164	164	157	133	129	212	360	327
Osmanabad ..	131	152	181	188	174	133	131	224	362	362
Raichur ..	127	144	165	157	133	127	127	133	330	330
Bidar ..	135	159	184	192	184	144	144	256	333	413
Average ..	128	139	160	162	163	141	135	215	333	321

SECTION II.

Historical Summary.

25. The earliest rulers of the Deccan whose history has been traced are the Andhras, a Dravidian people, now represented by the large population speaking the Telugu language and occupying the deltas of the Godavari and the Kistna rivers. The Andhra Kingdom included thirty walled towns, besides numerous villages, and the army consisted of 1,00,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and 1,000 elephants. They ruled the country independently for four centuries and a half (up to about A. D. 225). In the reign of Chandragupta Maurya (Sandrakottos 323-298 B.C.) or Bindusara (298 B.C.) the Andhras were compelled to submit to the irresistible forces at the command of the Maurya Kings and recognise the suzerainty of Magadha. In Asoka's edicts (256 B. C.) the Andhras are mentioned among the tribes resident in the outer circle of the empire but subject to the imperial influence, which is also apparent from the presence of a rock edict recently discovered at Maski in the Raichur district. The withdrawal of the strong arm of Asoka saw the disruption of his vast empire. The Andhras were not slow to take advantage of this opportunity and very soon after the close of his reign, or possibly even before its close, set themselves up as an independent power under a king named Simuka. Krishna and Sri Satakarni, the next two kings of the dynasty, extended their sway rapidly and the country up to Nasik was included in their Dominions, which thus stretched across India.

The other important kings of the dynasty are Hala, noted for his literary achievements, Gautamiputra (A.D. 109), who restored the glory of the Satakarni race by his extensive conquests, and Yajna Sri (A.D. 173) whose

coins bearing the figure of a ship suggest that his territory extended to the sea.

26. The causes which led to the downfall of the Andhra kingdom are not known and after its extinction (A.D. 225) for some three centuries there is a complete blank in the history of the country. The next rulers who appeared on the scene were the Chalukyas who claimed their descent from the Rajputs of the north. The founder of the dynasty was a chieftain named Pulikesin I, who made himself master of the town of Vatapi, the modern Badami in the Bijapur district, about A.D. 550, and established a principality of modest dimensions. His sons Kirtivarman and Mangalesa extended the possessions of the family both eastward and westward, but the golden period of the Chalukyan rule is identified with the reign of Pulikesin II, who ascended the throne in A.D. 608. He ruled practically the whole of India south of the Narbada, and even came into contact with Harshavardhana of Kanauj. The fame of the king of the Deccan spread beyond the limits of India, and reached the ears of Khusrau II, King of Persia, who in the thirtysixth year of his reign (625-6) received a complimentary embassy from Pulikesin. The courtesy was reciprocated by a return embassy sent from Persia, which was received with due honour at the Indian court. A fresco painting in Cave I at Ajanta has been identified by some scholars as representing the ceremonial attending the presentation of their credentials by the Persian envoys.

The Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang, visited the court of Pulikesin in the year A.D. 641, and he was profoundly impressed by the military prowess of the king, who was obeyed with 'perfect submission' by his numerous subjects. Throughout the period of their supremacy, the Chalukyas were at war with the Pallavas of Kanchi and by this constant struggle they became so weak in the middle of the eighth century that Dantidurga, a chieftain of the ancient, and apparently indigenous, Rashtrakuta clan, fought his way to the front and overthrew the Chalukya king, Vikramaditya II. The sovereignty of the Deccan remained in the family of the Rashtrakutas for nearly two centuries and a quarter (A.D. 973). The reign of Krishna I, a king of this dynasty, is memorable for the execution of the 'most marvellous architectural freak' in India, the Kailasa rock-cut temple at Ellora. Many other temples were the outcome of the royal munificence, and Sanskrit literature of the artificial type then in fashion was liberally encouraged by this prince.

The last of the Rashtrakuta kings was Kakka II, who was defeated in A.D. 973 by Taila or Tailapa II, a scion of the old Chalukyan stock, who restored the family of his ancestors to its former glory, and founded the dynasty known as that of the Chalukyas of Kalyani, which lasted for over two centuries. Among the most important rulers of this family was Vikramaditya VI, who came to the throne in A.D. 1076, and is recorded to have captured Kanchi. He reigned for half a century and considered his achievements sufficiently notable to justify him in establishing a new era, called after his name, but it never came into general use. The celebrated jurist Vijnanesvara, author of the Mitakshara, lived at the court of this king.

After the death of Vikramaditya VI, the Chalukya power declined and by the end of the 12th century A.D. their kingdom was absorbed by the Yadavas of Deogiri on the west and the Hoysalas of Dorasamudra (Halebid in Mysore) on the south. The Yadava kings were originally the feudatory nobles of the Chalukya kings, and the territory they governed lay between Deogiri and Nasik and was known as Seuna. The first of the line to attain a position of importance was Bhillana, but the most powerful Raja was Singhana (A.D. 1210), who invaded Gujarat and other countries, and established a kingdom almost rivalling in extent the dominions of the Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas. In A.D. 1294, Ala-ud-Din Khilji crossed the Narbada, the northern frontier of the Yadava kingdom, and marched to Deogiri which he seized after slight opposition. The reigning Raja, Ramachandra, to save his life, presented an enormous amount of treasure consisting of six hundred maunds of pearls, two maunds of diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires and other precious stones. When the Sultan's

incursion was repeated by Malik Kafur in A.D. 1307, Ramchandra again refrained from opposition and submitted to the invader. He was the last independent Hindu sovereign of the Deccan.

27. Muhammad *Bin* Tughlaq enlarged the conquest of the Deccan by an invasion of Telingana in 1322, and for a time made Deogiri (renamed Daulatabad) the capital of his empire. Among the numerous revolts which disturbed his reign, that of the recently organised province of the Deccan was the earliest to achieve independence.

28. Zafar Khan, who was originally a servant of a Brahman at Delhi, placed himself at the head of the insurgents, drove the royal troops from the country and ascended the throne at Gulbarga under the style of Ala-ud-Din Hasan Shaw Gangu Bahmani in 1347 A.D. The dynasty founded by him is known in history under the name of Bahmani, which ruled in the Deccan for nearly two centuries. The Dominions of the Bahmani kings extended on the north as far as Berar, and on the east as far as Telingana, while the river Kistna and the sea formed the southern and western boundaries. They included the greater part of the modern Bombay Presidency south of Surat and most of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's territory. In addition, the Rajas of Telingana and Vijayanagar were from time to time compelled at the point of the sword to pay homage and tribute. Under Ala-ud-Din Ahmad II (A.D. 1435-57) the Konkan was reduced and the neighbouring kings of Gujarat were defeated. In 1471, Muhammad Shah II carried his arms into Orissa, seized Conjeevaram and made war in the south upon the Raja of Belgaon, so that the Bahmani's sway extended from sea to sea and included the whole of the Deccan north of Mysore. The extension of territory was followed by a new division into provinces, and this division led to disintegration. Yusuf Adil Shah, a successful general of Muhammad Shah II (A.D. 1463-82), declared the independence of the new province of Bijapur, Nizam-ul-Mulk prepared the way for the separation of Junair, Imad-ul-Mulk was proclaimed king in Berar and the loss of these provinces was followed by the independence of the rest and the extinction of the parent dynasty. The Imad Shahs of Berar, the Nizam Shahs of Ahmednagar, the Barid Shahs of Bidar, the Adil Shahs of Bijapur and the Qutb Shahs of Golconda divided the kingdom of the Bahmanis amongst themselves.

29. Sultan Quli, the founder of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, was lineally descended from the Qara Quvinlu Turks, and came to India during the reign of Mahmud Shah Bahmani II (A.D. 1482-1518). He joined the service of the king and quickly rose to the position of a General, but as the Bahmani kingdom was crumbling fast at that time he assumed independence and established the Qutb Shahi dynasty, which reigned from 1518 to 1687. Sultan Quli waged wars with the Rajas of Vijayanagar and Kamnammatt and extended his kingdom in the north to the banks of the river Godavari. He was succeeded by Jamshaid Quli (1543), Subhan Quli (1550), and Ibrahim Quli (1550). The last of these rulers allied himself with the kings of Bijapur and Ahmednagar against the Raja of Vijayanagar whose growing power had become a real menace to the existence of the various Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan. The coalition led to the battle of Talikota in which the united forces of Golconda, Bijapur and Ahmednagar defeated the Vijayanagar troops, whose king was killed in action. Ibrahim Quli died in A.D. 1580 and was succeeded by his third son, Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah. He built the city of Hyderabad, and during his time the prosperity of the Qutb Shahi dynasty reached its zenith. The towns of Kurnool, Nandial and Cuddapah were conquered in the south, and measures were adopted to place the eastern part of the empire, which extended up to the sea coast, under better control. In 1603 Shah Abbas, King of Persia, sent an Ambassador to Hyderabad with valuable presents.

The next monarch of the dynasty was Muhammad Qutb Shah who ruled for fifteen years (1612-26), and was succeeded by his son Abdullah. During the reign of the latter prince, the Qutb Shahi Dominions were further

extended in the south, and through the conquering genius of the celebrated General Mir Jumla, a very large part of the Karnatic province was annexed to the kingdom. Mir Jumla was a man of infinite capacity ; but his ostentation and arrogance gave offence to the Qutb Shahi king, who put his son in prison. Mir Jumla appealed to Aurangzeb for help against his master in 1655, and this afforded a pretext for Aurangzeb to invade the territory. Hyderabad was plundered, but Abdullah Qutb Shah sued for peace and, besides paying a heavy indemnity covering more than the cost of the expedition, gave his daughter in marriage to Aurangzeb's son, and designated his newly made son-in-law heir apparent to the throne of Golconda, because he himself had no male issue. The legend, *حتم بالخير والسعادة* " *Ended with Peace and Felicity*," on the coins of Abdullah Qutb Shah was apparently introduced after this treaty, and referred to the extinction of the dynasty by the passing of the kingdom to a foreign line. But the Mughal prince nominated to the Golconda throne predeceased Abdullah and the Mughals did not become masters of the kingdom until thirty years had elapsed. Abdullah Qutb Shah died in 1672 and was succeeded by his son-in-law Abul Hasan, popularly styled Tana Shah (the Fastidious Prince). After the fall of Bijapur in 1686, Aurangzeb turned his attention to Golconda and took it in the following year. Tana Shah was made prisoner and sent to Bidar, and thence to Daulatabad, where he died in 1704, and with him ended the line of the Qutb Shahi kings.

30. The family of the present Nizam of Hyderabad is indisputably one of the most illustrious that ever came to India. On the father's side it is traced to the first Khalifa, Abu Bakr, and in the female line to the Holy Prophet himself. The next famous ancestor was Sheikh Shahabuddin Umer, Sohrwadi, who flourished in the 13th century and was celebrated for his sanctity and learning. Three centuries after this holy man's death, his lineal descendant, the Nawab Abid Quli Khan, who had held the high office of Quazi and Sheikh-ul-Islam at Bokhara, emigrated to India about the end of the reign of Shah Jahan in 1655. He was soon raised by the Mughal Emperor to the Governorship of Ajmer and subsequently to that of Multan with the title of Kulij Khan. He was killed at the siege of Golconda in 1687. His son Shahbuddin, entitled Ghaziuddin Khan, was the General of Aurangzeb's army besieging the fort of Golconda. Shahbuddin married the daughter of Asadullah Khan, the Prime Minister of Shah Jahan, and by her had one son named Mir Qamruddin, (afterwards the celebrated Nizam-ul-mulk). He was born on the 14th Rabiussani 1082 Hijri (1674 A.D.), the chronogram representing the date being "*naikhbakht*" or fortunate. When 20 years of age he received the title of Chain Kulij Khan from the Emperor Aurangzeb and was soon raised to the Governorship of Bijapur. After Aurangzeb's death, when Prince Azam Shah (his second son) assumed the title of Emperor, he conferred on Chain Kulij Khan the higher title of Khan-i-Dowran and the command of 6,000 horse with the Government of Burhanpur. Azam Shah invited him to accompany him to Delhi but as he did not approve of the conduct of that Emperor he left his camp and returned to Burhanpur. Bahadur Shah (the eldest son of Aurangzeb) who was the rightful successor of Aurangzeb, gave the new Khan-i-Dowran the Government of Oudh with the office of the Foujdar of Lucknow but he found Bahadur Shah's administration very different to that of Aurangzeb's and, disapproving of it, threw up his appointment and retired to private life at Delhi. He then devoted himself to the society of learned and religious men for a period of 5 years. He abandoned all outward show, but retained the reverence and regard of the highest nobles. Jahandar Shah, the successor of Bahadur Shah, with great difficulty prevailed on the Khan-i-Dowran to leave his retirement and take office, but the Khan's heart was never in the service of this Emperor. The next Emperor, Farrukhsiyar, bestowed on the Khan the higher title of Nizam-ul-mulk, Fateh Jung, with the Government of the Deccan and the Karnatic. It is admitted on all hands that the Nizam performed the most eminent services in his new and exalted post. He was the first to chastise the plundering Marathas. In spite of all this, the two Syeds, in whose hands the

Emperor was a mere pageant, resolved to remove the Nizam and give the Deccan to one of themselves. The Nizam might have resisted this unjust and impolite proceeding but he accepted a very inferior office and remained passive until the deaths of Farrukhsiyar and his next two successors, Rafi-ud-Darjad and Shah Jahan II.

At the beginning of Muhammed Shah's reign (the seventh successor of Aurangzeb) the Syeds removed Nizam-ul-Mulk from the post of Faujdar of Muradabad and sent him to Malwa. Here again Nizam-ul-Mulk began to act with his usual vigour and the Syeds, alarmed at his proceedings, prevailed upon him to give up Malwa and choose some other Province. But the Nizam was now impressed with the necessity of breaking the power of the two formidable *mayors-de-palais*, who had already murdered one Emperor (Farrukhsiyar), and deprived his 3 successors (Rafi-ud-Darjad, Shah Jahan II and Muhammed Shah) of every vestige of power. He therefore moved at once to his old Government of the Deccan and vanquished in succession two great armies, each more numerous than his own, that were sent against him. On this followed the deaths of the two Syeds. Muhammed Amin Khan was made Vazir but on his demise, which took place very shortly after, the Emperor Muhammed Shah resolved to offer that high office to the Nizam, who might very well have despised it in comparison to his great independent rule in the Deccan. But he was sincerely desirous of restoring the Empire to the flourishing state in which it was during the reign of Shah Jahan and the first half of Aurangzeb's. He, therefore, disregarding his own ease and security, and animated by an earnest spirit of reform, appointed Azd-ud-Daula his Vice-Regent in the Deccan and joined the Emperor at Delhi. It is not denied by any one that he urged the luxurious and indolent Emperor to shake off his sloth and to look into the affairs of the State himself and that he opposed the corrupt influence of Muhammed Shah's mistresses and favourites with dauntless spirit and unfailing vigilance. The courtiers of Muhammed Shah combined against the reformer, whose manners were a reproach to them and they devised a plot to ruin him. As a result, the Nizam did indeed resign the post of Vazir, and marched down to Aurangabad. He then overthrew and killed Mubariz Khan, Imad-ul-Mulk, the pretender to his Government, on the 22nd Moharram 1137 H., in the decisive battle of Shakarkhera, 80 miles from Aurangabad.

After settling Aurangabad and the adjacent districts, the Nizam moved to Hyderabad, made a thorough settlement of the country, chastising the rebellious and protecting the weak. The troubles caused by the Marathas were also alleviated. When the Emperor heard that the Nizam had subdued the Province of Hyderabad and had pacified the whole of the Deccan, he thought that conciliation would be the best policy, and wrote a rescript conferring the title of Asaf Jah and the Government of the Deccan on the Nizam, as also the office of Viceroy, with robes of honour and other favours, in 1138 H. Although from that time the Nizam became virtually an independent sovereign, yet he was always ready to assist the Emperor with his services, so much so that at the end of 1149 H., in reply to a summons to court, he presented himself at Delhi and accepted the additional Governments of Agra and Malwa with the chief command against the Marathas.

While he was engaged in subduing the Marathas, the news of Nadir Shah's invasion of India was bruited about and he was obliged to make peace with the Marathas, being impatient to retire to Delhi to meet Nadir Shah. It is claimed that the Nizam succeeded in obtaining from Nadir the order to stay the massacre in Delhi, in which 30,000 persons had already fallen, when no other person, not even the Emperor, dared to address the tyrant. It is also stated that Nadir offered the empire of India to the Nizam, who declined it saying: "We are servants and I should become notorious for ingratitude, and Your Majesty would incur the odium of breach of faith." Nadir was delighted and applauded what the Nizam said.

During his absence at Delhi (where he was for 4 years) his son, Nasir Jung, rebelled and made himself master of the Deccan. The Nizam, after passing through all the dangers of that terrible time successfully and

returning to the Deccan with undiminished power and influence, wrested his Province from the rebellious son with ease.

The Nizam after satisfying himself with the arrangements he made at Aurangabad, went to the Karnatic in 1156 H., to subjugate that semi-rebellious province. After taking the Fort of Trichinopoly and expelling the Marathas from the Karnatic he returned to Aurangabad in 1157 H.

In 1161 H., in consequence of the rumoured approach of Ahmed Khan Abdali, the Nizam, notwithstanding his indisposition, set out for Delhi from Aurangabad to assist the Emperor. He came as far as Burhanpur, where he got the intelligence that Ahmed Khan Abdali had been obliged to fly by Ahmed Shah son of Muhammed Shah, the Emperor. Shortly afterwards he received the news of the demise of the Emperor. He entered Burhanpur in grief and ordered that guns should not be fired for 3 days. On receiving the intelligence of the accession of the Emperor Ahmed Shah, he ordered the great drum and music to sound for a feast in honour of the new reign. At that time he was suffering from some illness and so had to stop at Burhanpur for some days. As soon as he heard the news of fresh disturbances in Hyderabad he started from Burhanpur in spite of his illness and extreme weakness, marched south and encamped near the Mohan stream. Every day his weakness increased and, on the 4th of Jamadi-ul-Akhir 1161 H., he sent for his son Nasir Jung and gave him the following instructions :—

“1st. It behoves the Prince of the Deccan to be at peace with the Marathas, who are the landholders of this territory.

“2nd. Be careful how you destroy the human fabric, the Constructor of which is the God of all the worlds. The criminal who deserves to be put to death deliver over to the Kazi, who is the administrator of the law.

“3rd. Be not a friend of ease and give not up travel, for on that depend many arrangements; and consider that quarters are necessary for people’s repose, and it is also well to station troops near their homes, so that population may go on.

“4th. Distribute your whole time, night and day, in the service of God, and the business of His people, and in relaxation, and never sit idle.

“5th. In important affairs ask the blessed intercessions of venerable and holy men.

“6th. Destroy no man’s rights, and give to each servant his time of service, and after a year or so remove one man and appoint another, but do not appoint a mean man to do a noble man’s work or *vice versa*.

“7th. Keep each man in his proper bounds, and look upon younger brothers as sons, and do not admit mean persons to your company or court, and do not relinquish the respect due to the Shadow of God (the Emperor), who is your benefactor. Nadir Shah, the ruler of Persia, came to Delhi with overwhelming force, and through his excessive favour towards me showed inclination to bestow on me the Empire of India. I immediately said, ‘We are servants, and I should become notorious for ingratitude, and Your Majesty would incur the odium of breach of faith.’ Nadir was delighted, and applauded what I said.

“8th. As far as possible, do not take the initiative in war, not even if your adversary should be inferior to you. And when your opponent commences war against you, ask help of God and strive to repel him; and seek not war with one who proposes peace.”

Shortly afterwards he died. The epigram “*Mutawajjih Bihisht*,” which means “he passed to paradise” is the chronogram of his death.

31. On the death of Asaf Jah, the succession was disputed by his sons Nasir Jung and Salabat Jung, and his grandson Muzaffer Jung. Death or assassination removed Nasir Jung and Muzaffer Jung from the field and Salabat Jung became the ruler, for a time, with the help of the French. He was dethroned in 1751 and

Nizam Ali Khan, the fourth son of Asaf Jah, was proclaimed ruler by the English. He had a long reign extending over 42 years, during which several treaties were concluded with the English. As a result of these treaties, the Nizam had to cede to the British the Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts and in return the Nizam was to be furnished with subsidiary troops in time of war.

32. Nizam Ali Khan died in 1803 and was succeeded by his son Sikandar Jah. In 1822, a treaty was concluded between the British and the Nizam, by which the latter was released from the obligation of paying the *Chauth* to which the British had succeeded after the overthrow of the Peshwa in 1818.

33. On the death of Sikandar Jah in 1829, his son Nasir-ud-Daula succeeded. As the pay of the contingent troops had fallen into arrears, fresh treaty was concluded with the British in 1853, and Berar and the districts of Osmanabad (Naldurg) and Raichur were ceded to the British. The contingent ceased to be a part of the Nizam's army and became an auxiliary force kept by the British Government for the Nizam's use. In May 1857, Nasir-ud-Daula died and was succeeded by his son, Afzal-ud-Daula.

34. At the very commencement of the rule of Afzal-ud-Daula, the Hyderabad State was placed in a critical position. The Mutiny which convulsed Northern India affected this State also. However, the good counsels of the faithful and far seeing Minister, Salar Jung I, prevailed and the Nizam cast in his lot with the British with unshaken loyalty. In recognition of the services rendered by the Nizam, the British Government modified the treaty of 1853 by one made in 1860. The districts of Osmanabad and Raichur were restored and certain tracts on the left bank of the Godavari were ceded. Only Berar was retained in trust by the British for the purpose specified in the treaty of 1853. The following year (1861) Afzal-ud-Daula was made a G.C.S.I.

35. On the death of Afzal-ud-Daula in 1869, his son Mir Mahbub Ali Khan succeeded. As he was only three years old at the time, a regency was constituted which gave the opportunity to the Minister, Sir Salar Jung I, to pursue his reforms with untiring zeal. As a result of his indefatigable energy and strenuous labours, almost every department of the British Administration was represented in the State and worked with creditable efficiency. In particular, the finances of the State were much improved under the guiding spirit of that great Minister.

In 1884, His Highness Mir Mahbub Ali Khan having attained his majority was installed by Lord Ripon. Sir Salar Jung II was appointed Minister and was followed in 1888 by Sir Asman Jah. In 1893 Sir Vikar-ul-Umra became Minister, and several changes were effected in various departments of the administration. Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, the Peshkar, was appointed Minister in 1901.

36. Berar was leased to the British Government in 1902 under the following agreement :—

“Whereas by the Treaties concluded between British Government and the Hyderabad State on the 21st May 1853, and the 26th December 1860, the Berar districts were assigned to the British Government for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, the surplus, if any, from the Assigned Districts being paid to His Highness the Nizam.

“And, whereas the British Government and His Highness the Nizam desire to improve this agreement.

“And whereas it is inexpedient, in the interest of economy, that the Assigned Districts should continue to be managed as a separate administration or the Hyderabad Contingent as a separate force.

“ And whereas it is also desirable that His Highness the Nizam should receive a fixed instead of a fluctuating and uncertain income from the Assigned Districts.”

“ The following terms are hereby agreed upon between the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council and the Nawab Sir Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, Nizam of Hyderabad.” --

(1) His Highness the Nizam whose sovereignty over the Assigned Districts is reaffirmed, leases them to the British Government in perpetuity, in consideration of the payment to him by the British Government of a fixed and perpetual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees per annum ;

(2) The British Government, while retaining the full and exclusive jurisdiction and authority in the Assigned Districts, which they enjoy under the Treaties of 1853 and 1860, shall be at liberty, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in those Treaties, to administer the Assigned Districts in such manner as they may deem desirable, and also to redistribute, reduce, re-organize and control the forces now composing the Hyderabad Contingent, as they may think fit, due provision being made as stipulated by Article 3 of the Treaty of 1853 for the protection of His Highness' Dominions.

(Sd.) D. W. K. BARR.

(Sd.) KISHEN PERSHAD.

“ Hyderabad Residency, the fifth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, corresponding to the third day of Shaban in the year of the Hijra one thousand three hundred and twenty.”

Approved and confirmed by the Government of India.

(By Order)

(Sd.) LOUIS W. DANE,

OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Fort William,

the 16th December 1902.

37. On the 29th August 1911 (22nd Mehri 1320 F.), the present Nizam, His Exalted Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffer-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Kahn Bahadur, Fateh Jung, succeeded his father H. H. Sir Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur III was appointed Minister on the 5th Shah-rewar 1321 F. (11th July 1912) and continued in office till 27th Dai 1324 F. (1st December 1914), when His Exalted Highness was pleased to undertake himself the direct supervision of Government. By Farman dated the 22nd Safar 1338 H. (12th Dai 1329 F. ; 17th November 1919) His Exalted Highness was pleased to entrust the administration to an Executive Council with a President.

SECTION III.

Form of Administration.

38. The administration of the Hyderabad State was conducted primarily under the direction and on the responsibility of the Minister, to whom was committed the free disposal of all administrative matters which had not been expressly reserved for His Highness the Nizam or by usual practice for his own decision.

Past History.

When Nawab Sir Salar Jung I became Minister in 1263 F. (1854 A.D.), the business of the State was being conducted in only two offices located in the metropolis. These two offices, viz., Daftar-i-Mal and Daftar-i-Diwani, were under the supervision of Daftardars, whose duty it was to maintain State accounts and registers of grants of jagirs, etc. The Minister's correspondence was attended to by an office called the Dar-ul-Insha. In the City of Hyderabad there were a few courts of justice and some police arrangements, but in the taluks there were neither public offices of any kind, nor police, nor courts of justice. In fact, the Government till then had concerned itself with nothing beyond the collection of revenue, for which purpose territories were either farmed out to contractors or entrusted to the sole management of officers called Talukdars.

39. Sir Salar Jung I began his reforms with a gradual abolition of this system of revenue collection and appointed officers with fixed salaries paid from the Government exchequer. These officers, who were also styled Talukdars, were provided with a staff of subordinates who were also appointed and paid direct by Government. The duties of these officers were defined. He next appointed Munsiffs and Mir Adals in the *mufassil* to attend to civil and criminal cases.

Sir Salar Jung's Reforms.
i. Talukdars, Munsiffs and Mir Adals appointed.

40. Each Talukdar was allowed a number of sepoys from the Nizamat Force to exercise the functions of police and a force, known as the Jamiat Zilladari, was formed and placed under a number of Zilladars, whose duty it was to prevent serious disturbances of the peace. A committee consisting of a President and four members was established in the metropolis to supervise and direct the operations of the Zilladari force.

ii. Jamiat Zilladari formed.

41. The Talukdars, who were thus under the control of the Minister, constantly made reference to, and wanted instructions from the Government. The Dar-ul-Insha was unable to cope with this extra work and a new office, called the Munshikhana had, therefore, to be established to deal with the correspondence between the Minister and the Talukdars. The duties of the Dar-ul-Insha were thence forward limited to correspondence with the British Government, communications between the Government and the courts of justice, safe custody of *sanads* (title deeds), issuing of orders to public servants other than the Talukdars in the *mufassil* and passing of miscellaneous routine orders.

iii. Establishment of Munshikhana.

42. A Government Treasury was established in the City in 1265 F. (1856 A.D.), the Customs Department was formed in 1270 F. (1861 A.D.), a Stamp Paper Office and a department for the execution of orders and decrees of the City Courts of Justice were brought into existence in 1271 F. (1862 A.D.). A Secretariat was also established under the Minister in 1272 F. (1863 A.D.) to exercise supervision over the administration of justice in the entire Diwani territory.

iv. Establishment of various Departments.

43. In 1274 F. (1865 A.D.) the Munshikhana was abolished and replaced by a Board of Revenue to supervise, direct and control affairs connected with the revenue administration of the entire Diwani territory.

v. Board of Revenue.

44. In 1274 F. (1865 A.D.) the Dominions were divided into a number of districts, each district containing a number of taluks and each taluk a number of villages. At the head of each taluk was appointed a Tahsildar, whose principal duty was the collection of land revenue, and the disposal of civil suits and criminal cases. Above the Tahsildar was the Talukdar, with two or more Assistant Talukdars to help him in the discharge of his executive duties. Government treasuries were established in each taluk and district, and placed in charge of the respective Tahsildars and Talukdars.

vi. Civil divisions and changes in the Revenue Board.

In 1277 F. (1868 A.D.) the newly formed districts were grouped into five 'Asmath' (Subas) to each of which a Sadar Talukdar was appointed. The Revenue Board was abolished, three of the members being appointed as Sadar Talukdars while two were retained in charge of the Sadar Mahakama-i-Malguzari (Central Revenue Office), which replaced the Board. This arrangement had, however, a brief life of one year only, when an officer called Sadar-ul-Moham was appointed in charge of the Revenue portfolio in accordance with the general scheme sanctioning the appointment of four Sadar-ul-Mohams, and distributing among them all the Government Departments. These officers ranked next to the Prime Minister and were given full powers of supervision and control over the departments entrusted to their charge. Each Sadar-ul-Moham was provided with a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary and the requisite establishment of clerks and subordinate officers.

45. The headman of the village is called *Patel* and the village accountant, *Patwari*, *Karnam* or *Kulkarni*. Generally, in villages the revenues of which exceed Rs. 500, there are two *patels*, the *mali* or *revenue patel* and the *police patel*. Up to 1279 F. (1870,) the *patels* and *patwaris* enjoyed *inams* or grants of land in lieu of payment for their services. Since that year, the *inams* have been resumed and these village officers allowed to deduct a percentage according to a fixed scale from the revenue collections, while the inam lands, after assessment, were allowed to remain in their possession as before but on payment of land assessment to Government.

46. With the formation of civil divisions and the organization of the revenue, civil and criminal administration in the *mufassil*, it became easy to create new departments as necessity arose. Thus, the Police, the Medical, the Educational, the Customs, the Forest, the Inam, the Survey and Settlement, the Boundary Disputes Settlement, the Public Works and the Postal Departments were established in rapid succession and were in full working order by the year 1290 F. (1880 A.D.). Several offices were also opened in the metropolis, chief among which may be mentioned the Accountant-General's Office, the Political and Private Secretary's Office, the Central Treasury Office, the Military Secretariat and the Daftar-i-Nazm-i-Jamiat (Irregular Troops Office).

In 1292 F. (1882 A.D.), the post of Revenue Secretary was abolished and a Board of Revenue was again constituted. The Sadar-ul-Mohams were re-styled Moin-ul-Mohams and they retained their respective portfolios except that the Revenue and Financial Departments were placed under one Moin-ul-Moham. In 1294 F. (1885 A.D.), however, the Revenue Board was again abolished; the Mint, Stamps and Postal Departments were detached from the Revenue Secretariat and joined on to the Home Secretariat, and the Financial Department was transferred to a newly created department known as "Political and Finance." Later on when Sir Vikar-ul-Umra, the Moin-ul-Moham of the Revenue Department, was elevated to the position of Prime Minister in 1303 F. (1893 A.D.), a Revenue Board was for the third time created to control revenue work. The Board continued till 1310 F. (1901 A. D.), when it was finally abolished and the post of Revenue Secretary revised. The Revenue Department was placed under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister. In 1320 F. (1911 A. D.) the office of Director-General of Revenue was created and the control of all the Departments under the Revenue Secretariat was vested in the Director-General of Revenue and Secretary to Government working under the direct orders of the Minister. In 1327 F. (1918 A.D.), the office of the Director-General was abolished and a Sadar-ul-Moham with a Secretary was appointed in charge of the Revenue Department.

47. In 1302 F. (1893 A.D.), a consultative body styled the Cabinet Council was established to assist and advise the Minister in matters of State administration. Certain classes of business were specially reserved for consideration by the Cabinet

Council, such as the annual State Budget, final disposal of cases for report on which special commissions had been appointed, questions relating to State concessions, important questions arising out of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, and any other matters which from time to time were declared fit subjects for the Council's deliberation. The Prime Minister, as President of the Council, had the right of over-ruling any decision arrived at by a majority of the Council in anticipation of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's sanction.

48. Thus up to 1324 F. (1914 A.D.) the chief of the executive was the Prime Minister assisted by the Cabinet Council. From that year, His Exalted Highness was pleased to take the direct supervision of the Government into his own hands. By Farman dated the 22nd Safar 1338 Hijri (12th Dai 1329 F., 17th November 1919) His Exalted Highness was pleased to entrust the administration to an Executive Council with a President, and a constitution was promulgated defining cases which required His Exalted Highness' orders, cases which could be disposed of by the President and cases which must be referred to the Council. The Cabinet Council was dissolved. The Executive Council was composed of a President with charge of the Legislative portfolio, seven members in charge of Finance, Judicial, Military, Revenue, Public Works, Political, and Commerce and Industries portfolios and an extraordinary member without a portfolio.

The personnel of the Council was as follows :—

Sir Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., President with charge of the Legislative portfolio.
 R. I. R. Glancy, Esq., C.I.E., C.S.I., Finance Member.
 Nawab Vilayat Jung Bahadur, Judicial Member.
 Nawab Latafat Jung Bahadur, Military Member.
 Rajah Fateh Nawaz Want Bahadur, Revenue Member.
 Nawab Tilawat Jung Bahadur, Public Works Member.
 Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur, Political Member.
 Nawab Aqeel Jung Bahadur, Commerce and Industries Member.
 Sir Faridoon-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., Extraordinary Member without a portfolio.

Sir Ali Imam having resigned in 1331 F. (1922 A.D.) Nawab Sir Faridoon-ul-Mulk Bahadur was appointed to officiate as President. Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur (then Mr. A. Hydari) succeeded Mr. Glancy as Finance Member in Amerdad 1330 F. (June 1921). Raja Fateh Nawaz Want Bahadur having retired, Mr. Abdullah Yusuf Ali, I.C.S. (Retired) was appointed as Revenue Member. When, after a short time, Raja Fateh Nawaz Want Bahadur again became Revenue Member, Mr. Abdullah Yusuf Ali succeeded Nawab Aqeel Jung Bahadur as Member for Industries and Commerce (on the latter's appointment as Sadar-ul-Moham of Paigahs) which appointment too he soon after vacated.

Besides the 7 Sadar-ul-Mohams mentioned above, there are the Sadar-ul-Moham Peshi in charge of the Peshi Department, and the Sadar-us-Sudur in charge of the Religious Department. These, however, have no seats in the Council.

There are eleven Secretaries to Government in charge of various departments as noted below :—

Secretary	Departments under the Secretary
1. Chief Secretary	.. Peshi Department.
2. Political Secretary	.. Political and Municipal Departments.
3. Financial Secretary	.. Finance, Mint, Electricity and Daftar-i-Diwani.
4. Judicial Secretary	.. Judicial, Police, Post, Education, Registration and Stamps, and Archæology.
5. Revenue Secretary	.. Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Customs, Forests, Court of Wards, Abkari and Statistics.
6. Secretary, Legislative Department.	Legislative Council.
7. P. W. Secretary, G.B.	.. P. W. (General Branch) and Water-Works.
8. P. W. Secretary, I. B.	.. P. W. (Irrigation Branch) and Telephone.
9. Military Secretary	.. Military, Medical and Sanitation, and Civil Veterinary Departments.
10. Commerce and Industries Secretary.	Mines, Local Funds, Co-operative Societies, Agriculture and Factories.
11. Secretary, Religious Department.	Religious Department.

49. In 1279 F. (1870), during his regime as Minister, Sir Salar Jung I appointed a committee of Muhammadan lawyers to frame laws for the State. Later on, the Cabinet Council of the State became a Legislative Council also and to supplement its labours and prepare drafts of bills for its consideration a special committee was nominated. In 1299 F. (1890), a Law Commission with a President and a Secretary was appointed. The President was required to tour in the State and lay his notes of inspection before the Commission to enable it to prepare and submit drafts of laws required in such form as to admit of their being finally cast into a Code. Reports were to accompany these drafts explaining the existing laws, the defects observed in their working and the proposals for removing those defects. The High Court was also directed to submit, for the information of the Commission, the drafts of any laws it might have under consideration and to communicate any matter for which, in its opinion, new laws or amendments to existing laws were necessary. Other officers also were requested to communicate to the Judicial Secretary their opinions as to any reforms they might consider necessary in the existing laws.

In 1303 F. (1893 A.D.), a Legislative Council was established for the purpose of enacting laws for the State. The Council is now composed of a President, a Vice-President and 23 Members. The President of the Executive Council is the President of the Legislative Council. When a meeting of the Council is called to consider any Bill, the Member of the Department interested in the Bill acts as Vice-President in the absence of the President. Of the Members, three are *ex-officio*, viz., the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, the Judicial Secretary, and the Legal Adviser to His Exalted Highness' Government. The remaining twenty members are appointed for a period of two years at a time, but are eligible for re-appointment at the end of that period. Of these members, nine are Government officials (including an official of the Sarf-i-Khas Department) and eleven non-officials. Two of the non-official members must be holders of jagirs or other hereditary rights free from encumbrances and yielding a net annual income of Rs. 6,000 and must be elected by the holders of such jagirs or rights in the State from amongst their number. Two members are selected by the

High Court Pleaders from amongst themselves. The remaining seven members are returned as follows :—One is elected by the Hyderabad Municipality, two are elected by District Boards, and four are nominated by the President : one from each of the Paigah *ilakas* in turn, one from the general public, and two from among non-official members of the Council whose term of membership is about to expire or from among persons who, by their special knowledge, are likely to render material assistance in the passing of any bill under the consideration of the Council.

The Legal Adviser, besides being a member, acts as Secretary to the Council. No Bill or motion affecting the public revenues or the religion of any class of His Exalted Highness' subjects, or the organization and discipline of His Exalted Highness' troops, or the relations of His Exalted Highness' Government with the British Government, or any Act relating to the Legislative Council can be introduced without the previous permission of the President of the Executive Council. Any Bill or motion of this kind, even though passed with the permission of the President, cannot have the effect of law unless it has received the assent of His Exalted Highness. Other Bills passed by the Council and approved by the President can come into force at once. His Exalted Highness, however, has the right to order the repeal or amendment of any enactment. In undertaking any legislative measure, the Council is bound to be guided by the principles of Muhammadan law, the tenets of the Hindu shastras, the special laws of the communities residing in His Exalted Highness' Dominions, the customs and usages having the force of law, and the jurisprudence of British India or other civilized countries. No Act of the Council, nor any power granted to it, can in any way affect the rights and prerogatives of His Exalted Highness as the Supreme Ruler of the State.

50. In 1304 F. (1895 A.D.) Act I of 1304 F. was passed. In 1305 F. (1896), five Acts were passed, Act II being the Gambling Act. In 1307 F. (1898), six Acts relating to Oaths, Criminal Tribes, Succession Certificates, Court Fees, Court of Wards and Labour Contracts were passed. The six Acts passed in the following year dealt with amendments to the District Police and Stamp Rules, the General Clauses, the Public Demands Recovery, the Opium and the Legal Practitioners Acts. Of the thirteen Acts of 1309 F. (1900), those relating to the Army, Local Cess, Game Preservation, Post Office, Finger Impressions, Land Acquisition, Inventions and Designs, Forests and Counterfeit Coins are the more important. The principal Acts passed in 1310 F. (1901) were the Census, the Weights and Measures and the Limitation Acts. In 1313 F. (1904), the Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code, the Evidence Act and an Act for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were passed. The more important of the six Acts passed in 1314 F. (1905 A. D.) were the Amendments to the High Court Regulations and Stamps and Ferries Acts, and an Act for inquiry into the behaviour of public servants. In 1315 F. (1906 A. D.), Acts to amend the Legislative Council Regulations and the Municipal Cesses Regulations were passed. During the period 1316-19 F. (1907-10), as many as 29 Acts and Amendments were passed, the more important of them being the Abkari Act, the Extradition Act with amendments, the Contract Act, the Hyderabad Jails Act, the Suits Valuation Act, and the Petroleum Act and Amendments to the Penal Code, the Local Cess, the Court of Wards and the Land Acquisition Acts. In 1320 and 1321 F. (1910-12) eight Acts were passed, *viz.*, the Census, the Mines, the Companies and the Currency Acts, Acts regarding Suits against Government, the Protection of lands, Irrigation and Public Works and amendments to the Military Regulations and the Act for the Protection of Government Officials. During the decade 1322-31 F. (1913-1922 A.D.) under review, no less than 45 Acts and Amendments to existing Acts were passed, as shown in the table below:--

Fasli year	Acts passed	Amendments passed
1822	The Limitation Act, the Treasure Trove Act, the Poisons Act, the Customs Act and the Reformatory Act. . .	Amendments to the Postal, the Criminal Procedure, the Criminal Tribes, the General Clauses and the Government Claims Acts.
1823	The Judicial Committee Code, the Civil Procedure Code and the Co-operative Credit Societies Acts.	<i>Nil</i>
1824	The Civil Courts Act, the Penal Code, the Unclaimed Property Act and the Court Fees Act . . .	Act repealing the Game Preservation Act and Amendment to the Land Revenue Act.
1825	<i>Nil</i> . . .	Amendments to the Postal Act and the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes.
1826	The Forest Act . . .	<i>Nil.</i>
1827	The Currency Act, the Military Act and the Registration Act . . .	Amendments to the Penal Code and the Civil Procedure Code.
1828	<i>Nil</i> . . .	<i>Nil.</i>
1829	The Motor Vehicles Act, the Prevention of Surrah Act, the District Police Act and the Eunuchs Act. . .	Amendments to the Civil Courts Act, the Currency Act, the Criminal Tribes Act, the Registration Act, the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Legal Practitioners Act, the Negotiable Instruments Act, and the General Clauses Act.
1830	The Census Act, the Coroner's Act, the Small Causes Court Act and the Government Securities Act. . .	<i>Nil.</i>
1831	Act to Protect the Property of Famine Stricken Pattadars . . .	Amendments to the Land Revenue, Motor Vehicles and Stamp Acts.

51. During the decade under review, the Departments of Agriculture, Co-operative Societies, Statistics, Sanitation, Commerce and Industries, and the City Improvement Board were established.

SECTION IV.

Civil Divisions.

52. The unit of administration in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, as in other parts of India, has been the village, which may be described as a collection of holdings, the cultivators of which, for obvious reasons, live together with a certain amount of union and community of interest. The early Hindu Rajas extended the system of village administration to larger and larger circles, as their dominion increased. The Muslim conquerors of India closely conformed to the Hindu system of administration. Only the nomenclature was changed, Perso-Arabic official terms were introduced which have come down to our own times ; some attempt at definition was made ; but the administrative divisions of the country and the official charges were virtually retained. Thus, the vast Mughal Empire was divided into great provinces like Bengal, Oudh, Allahabad and the Deccan. These were called Subahs. Each Subah was divided into districts called sirkars, each of which was in turn sub-divided into parganas or mahals similar to the taluks of the present day.

58. The country now known as the Hyderabad State had formed, during the Mughal period, one of the provinces or subahs of the Mughal Empire and adopted the Mughal system of civil divisions. It was divided into six subahs and a number of sirkars and mahals. During the troublous period, 1748-1818, which witnessed the raging of an almost perpetual war among the Marathas, the French the English and the Mysore rulers, a considerable portion of the State was separated and eventually the Dominions stood composed of the following subahs and sirkars :—

(1) *Hyderabad Subah*, made up of the sirkars of Mahbubnagar, Bhongir, Nalgonda, Devarkonda, Koilkonda, Kowlas, Malangur, Pangal, Ghanpura, Medak, Warangal, Elgandal, Khammamett, Armgir and Kanhai-Ilmas.

(2) *Aurangabad Subah*, including the sirkars of Daultabad, Jalnapur, Bir, Haveli Paithan, Dharur, Parenda and Ahmednagar.

(3) *Bidar Subah*, consisting of the sirkars of Bidar, Kalyani, Akalkot, Muzaffarnagar, Nander and Raigarh.

(4) *Bijapur Subah*, comprising the sirkars of Bijapur, Imtiazgarh, Purgal, Hasanabad *alias* Gulbarga, Feroznagar *alias* Raichur, Nusratabad, and Naldrug.

(5) *Berar Subah*, composed of the sirkars of Mahur, Pathri, Paitalbari, Basim, Kullem, Chanda, Mehkur, Gawil, Karla, Narnala and Ponar.

These divisions were not continued long. Various causes, among which may be mentioned the following three, combined to obliterate these divisions gradually :—

(i) Portions of sirkars were assigned or ceded to the East India Company or to Indian Princes from time to time, thus curtailing the territories under the Government.

(ii) Jagirs were granted liberally and freely without any regard to local conditions, with the result that not infrequently two or three sirkars made up a Jagir.

(iii) The farming, or contract system for the collection of land revenue, introduced with no regard whatsoever to the limits of the sirkars or parganas, tended to obliterate territorial boundaries. Later, when these contracts were let out on short leases, requiring renewal even as often as every year, the confusion became still worse.

54. The absence of administrative divisions with well defined boundaries made it impossible to grapple with the administrative methods of the State. One of the first acts of Sir Salar Jung I, during his tenure of office as Prime Minister, was to redistribute the country into well defined, regular districts called Zillahs, sub-divided into taluks, with definite areas and boundaries, administered by a regular establishment working under the direct control of the Government.

This reform, known as the Zillabandi Scheme, was promulgated in 1274 F. (1865 A. D.). By this time the Subah of Berar had been assigned to the British Government for the payment of the Hyderabad Contingent and the allowances and pensions of certain Maratha Chiefs, and there remained only 4 subahs to be dealt with. To start with, territories that were directly under the Diwani (*i.e.*, the Prime Minister's) administration were divided into 14 districts and 73 taluks, including 5 Sarf-i-Khas taluks (crown lands) which were under Diwani management. By the year 1290 F. (1881), the scheme was further extended. Two new districts and a sub-district (Amaldari) were created and a slight redistribution of the taluks was made. The Sarf-i-Khas and other alienated lands were also included in the divisions. The Sarf-i-Khas territory surrounding the City of Hyderabad was constituted into a separate district and the remaining alienated villages, whether Sarf-i-Khas, Paigah or Jagir, were included in the taluks and

districts in which they were respectively situated. Thus, by the end of 1290 F. (1881 A.D.), the whole of the Dominions was divided into 18 districts (including one Amaldari) and 109 taluks. The following statement gives the names of these districts and shows the number of taluks into which each of them was sub-divided :—

No.	District	No. of Taluks in the District
1	Aurangabad ..	8
2	Parbhani ..	6
3	Nander ..	8
4	Indur ..	10
5	Bir ..	6
6	Bidar ..	7
7	Medak ..	5
8	Naldrug ..	7
9	Elgandal ..	7
10	Shorapur ..	4
11	Raichur ..	5
12	Lingsugur ..	4
13	Khammam ..	9
14	Nalgonda ..	5
15	Nagarkurnool ..	10
16	Gulbarga ..	5
17	Sirpur Tandur (Amaldari) ..	2
18	Atraf-i-Balda ..	1

These divisions continued unchanged till 1314 F. except that the Shorapur district was abolished in 1293 F. (1883 A.D.) and the Khammam and Nagarkurnool districts were renamed Warangal and Mahbubnagar respectively.

55. Local conditions and requirements having naturally altered during the forty years which elapsed since the first Zillabandi was promulgated, a general reconstitution of divisions and districts on the following lines was decided upon about the close of 1314 F. (1905 A.D.)

(1) A Marathwara taluk was to contain not less than 125 or more than 200 villages. On the other hand, a Telingana taluk was to include from 100 to 125 villages only.

(2) The distance of any village from the taluk headquarters should not exceed 24 miles.

(3) A Marathwara district was to contain not more than 8 taluks and a Telingana district not more than 6 taluks.

As a result of this reconstitution the district of Lingsugur was abolished, its taluks being distributed among the Raichur and Gulbarga districts. The Amaldari of Sirpur Tandur was made a district, under the name of Adilabad district, by the addition of two taluks from the Indur and 3 from the Elgandal districts. Indur and Elgandal were named Nizamabad and Karimnagar respectively. The newly formed Adilabad district was joined on to the Warangal subah. Bidar district was transferred from the Subah of Bidar to that of Gulbarga and what was left of the Bidar Subah together with the Nalgonda district was formed into the Gulshanabad-Medak Subah.

56. No changes of any great importance were effected in these divisions till 1323 F. except that a few outlying villages were transferred from one taluk to another. In 1323 F. two important changes were made in the Adilabad district. First, the headquarters was transferred from Adilabad to Asifabad and, secondly, a sufficient number of villages were detached from the taluks of Adilabad, Kinwat, Asafabad, Nirmal and Lakhsetipet and formed into two

additional taluks, Boath and Utnoor, in the Adilabad district. The names of a few taluks were changed as shown below :—

District	Old name of Taluk	Present name of Taluk
Atraf-i-Balda	.. Patlur	.. Dharur.
Karimnagar ..	.. Jamikunta	.. Huzurabad.
Nalgonda ..	.. Cherial	.. Jangaon.
Osmanabad ..	.. Owsa	.. Latur.

57. The following statement shows the present civil divisions of the State, the area and population of each of the districts and the variation of the population during the decade 1911-1921 :—

No.	Districts			Area in square miles	POPULATION		Percentage of variation, 1911 to 1921
					1921	1911	
1	2			3	4	5	6
1	Hyderabad City	..	..	51	4,04,187	5,01,646	—19·4
2	Atraf-i-Balda	..	..	2,652	4,97,498	5,37,025	—7·4
3	Warangal	..	..	7,944	9,25,041	9,05,522	2·2
4	Karimnagar	..	..	5,722	10,95,444	11,29,198	—3·1
5	Adilabad	..	..	7,294	6,55,586	6,20,426	5·6
6	Medak	..	..	3,199	6,42,796	6,82,030	—5·8
7	Nizamabad	..	..	3,265	4,99,765	5,65,890	—11·7
8	Mahbubnagar	..	..	5,165	7,50,730	7,49,417	0·17
9	Nalgonda	..	..	6,049	9,48,301	10,85,770	—8·4
10	Aurangabad	..	..	6,212	7,14,008	8,69,787	—17·9
11	Bir	..	..	4,182	4,67,616	6,22,531	—24·8
12	Nander	..	..	3,771	6,71,019	6,98,411	—8·9
13	Parbhani	..	..	5,125	7,65,787	7,79,379	—1·7
14	Gulbarga	..	..	6,975	10,95,753	11,90,827	—7·9
15	Osmanabad	..	..	3,526	6,15,216	6,41,005	—4·0
16	Raichur	..	..	6,791	9,22,322	9,96,684	—7·4
17	Bidar	..	..	4,825	8,00,751	8,49,628	—5·7

58. A statement showing the population of each of the taluks, etc., is given below :—

Taluk Population.

S. No.	Taluks	Area in square miles	POPULATION		Percentage of variation, 1911 to 1921
			1921	1911	
1	Sharqi	678	1,44,405	1,54,219	-6.4
2	Gharbi	819	69,538	66,855	4.0
3	Shumali	526	86,527	89,648	-3.5
4	Junubi	462	88,072	96,538	-13.9
5	Dharoor	510	64,972	69,097	-6.0
6	Khadka	132	31,124	48,572	-35.9
7	Homnabad	80	17,860	12,096	47.7
8	Warangal	983	2,45,107	2,48,121	-1.2
9	Mahbubabad	974	1,63,894	1,63,658	0.14
10	Khammamett	700	1,86,282	1,35,975	0.2
11	Madhra	966	1,22,645	1,26,901	-3.3
12	Yellandu	792	75,147	59,760	25.7
13	Pakhal	720	65,200	58,662	11.1
14	Mulag	1,096	31,856	27,313	16.6
15	Paloncha .. ..	..	30,225	..	..
16	Paloncha (Samasthan)	1,763	54,685	85,182	-0.2
17	Jagtial	860	2,36,227	2,85,083	0.4
18	Sultanabad	1,058	1,91,710	1,88,696	1.6
19	Karimnagar	947	1,88,050	2,00,701	-8.8
20	Sirsilla	686	1,58,526	1,68,564	-6.0
21	Huzurabad	556	1,37,708	1,51,218	-8.9
22	Parkal	509	1,09,465	1,07,695	1.6
23	Mahadeopur	1,106	78,758	77,241	1.9
24	Adilabad	940	76,325	75,428	1.1
25	Asafabad	803	61,718	59,998	2.8
26	Rajura	828	54,402	39,374	38.1
27	Chinnur	882	70,376	74,631	-5.7
28	Lakhsatipet	517	62,720	53,597	17.0
29	Sirpur	880	73,206	74,717	-2.0
30	Utnur	344	27,042	21,931	23.3
31	Nirmal	455	89,321	90,623	-1.4
32	Boath	575	53,830	47,309	13.7
33	Kinwat	812	68,726	62,623	9.7
34	Yelgadap (Paigah)	263	17,870	20,195	-11.5
35	Medak	594	1,16,372	1,38,571	-12.9
36	Andol	450	1,04,531	1,13,320	-7.7
37	Baghat	416	89,650	78,009	14.9
38	Kalabgur	381	96,258	1,22,530	-21.4
39	Siddipet	1,171	2,00,874	2,07,685	-3.3
40	Narsapur (Paigah)	102	11,880	16,113	-26.2
41	Vikarabad (Paigah)	85	23,231	10,802	1.1
42	Armur	989	1,88,442	1,54,935	-10.6
43	Kamareddi	551	1,09,634	1,10,885	-1.1
44	Nizamabad.. ..	789	99,662	1,11,842	-10.9
45	Bodhan	579	85,599	1,11,934	-23.5
46	Yellareddi.. ..	357	66,428	76,294	-12.9
47	Mahbubnagar	676	1,19,618	1,54,939	-22.8
48	Par i	377	1,21,088	1,15,850	4.5
49	Makhtal	612	1,14,967	1,20,664	-4.7
50	Kalvakurti	888	1,07,850	97,969	10.0
51	Nagarkurnool	431	1,06,689	89,796	18.8
52	Amrab d	1,080	45,641	39,208	17.0
53	Wanaparti (Samasthan)	605	78,184	75,126	4.0
54	Jatpol (Samasthan)	357	40,810	38,551	5.9
55	Gopalpet (Samasthan)	144	15,883	17,314	-8.2
56	Nalgonda	986	1,70,884	1,82,988	-6.6
57	Bhongir	1,266	2,04,181	2,02,117	1.0
58	Mirialguda	795	99,890	1,09,398	-9.1
59	Suriapet	720	1,27,464	1,56,453	-12.1
60	Devarkonda	971	1,07,266	1,16,868	-8.2

S. No.	Taluks	Area in square miles	POPULATION		Percentage of variation, 1911 to 1921
			1921	1911	
61	Huzurnagar	573	79,432	80,799	-1.6
62	Jangaon	738	1,59,734	1,87,157	-14.7
63	Aurangabad	752	1,08,312	1,19,132	-9.0
64	Ambad	900	88,522	1,20,475	-26.5
65	Bhokardan	909	1,23,345	1,22,263	0.8
66	Gangapur	546	40,225	64,672	-37.8
67	Jalna	744	1,08,890	1,87,681	-20.9
68	Kannad	687	84,984	81,731	3.9
69	Paithan	608	56,803	77,730	-26.9
70	Vaijapur	572	44,344	74,525	-40.4
71	Khuldabad	129	12,177	25,033	-51.3
72	Sillod	249	35,387	35,432	-0.1
73	Ajanta (Jagir)	82	8,174	7,950	2.8
74	Land Sangvi (Paigah)	34	2,845	3,163	-10.0
75	Bir	640	99,389	1,26,607	-21.4
76	Mominabad	983	1,59,502	1,64,658	-3.1
77	Ashti	740	39,245	68,600	-42.7
78	Gevrai	564	47,593	86,311	-44.8
79	Manjlegaon	702	97,258	1,35,452	-28.1
80	Patoda	503	24,629	40,903	-39.7
81	Nander	564	1,27,898	1,03,304	23.8
82	Kandahar	639	1,30,551	1,38,380	-5.7
83	Mudhol	660	1,18,816	1,39,741	-14.9
84	Deglur	696	1,13,252	1,30,365	-13.1
85	Hadagon	704	98,096	90,976	7.8
86	Biloli	508	82,406	95,645	-14.2
87	Parbhani	534	1,29,905	1,29,670	0.18
88	Basmat	667	1,11,254	1,02,614	8.4
89	Hingoli	725	97,002	1,05,781	-8.3
90	Jintur	1,473	1,31,773	1,32,784	-0.76
91	Pathri	595	1,08,785	1,25,123	-13.0
92	Kalamnuri	588	85,063	78,851	7.9
93	Palam	543	1,02,005	1,04,526	-2.4
94	Gulbarga	807	1,97,707	2,13,157	-7.2
95	Chincholi	823	73,054	77,561	-5.8
96	Kodangal	622	1,15,322	1,19,944	-3.8
97	Seram	440	85,198	69,557	22.5
98	Yadgir	507	1,08,957	1,11,922	-2.6
99	Andola	709	62,937	88,535	-28.9
100	Shahpur	546	91,397	1,09,239	-16.3
101	Shorapur	527	81,133	1,08,115	-24.9
102	Kalyani (Jagir)	272	40,254	43,758	-8.0
103	Chitapur (Jagir)	360	60,776	59,993	1.3
104	Shahabad (Paigah)	256	32,226	28,870	11.6
105	Aland (Paigah)	102	18,402	60,386	-19.8
106	Tandur (Jagir)	211	37,013	30,894	19.8
107	Bashirabad (Paigah)	121	32,085	32,032	0.1
108	Afzalpur (Paigah)	372	29,292	36,364	-19.4
109	Osmanabad	473	97,175	96,849	0.3
110	Kalam	605	1,04,225	1,05,347	-1.0
111	Tuljapur	600	1,15,316	1,23,939	-6.9
112	Latur	340	96,318	89,793	7.3
113	Parenda	734	79,543	97,533	-18.4
114	Lohara (Paigah)	450	70,788	70,797	..
115	Ganjoti (Paigah)	324	51,851	56,747	-8.6
116	Raichur	696	1,27,107	1,39,908	-9.1
117	Alampur	232	27,892	30,880	-9.6
118	Deodrug	547	82,537	88,970	-7.2
119	Gangawati	458	58,990	63,740	-7.4
120	Kushtagi	715	83,021	92,567	-10.3
121	Lingsugur	773	79,071	97,529	-18.9
122	Manvi	676	93,382	95,258	-1.9
123	Sindhnur	672	69,099	78,021	-11.4
124	Kophal (Jagir)	551	77,768	80,234	-3.1
125	Yelbarga (Jagir)	493	72,126	72,399	-0.3
126	Amarchinta (Samasthan)	161	41,902	43,360	-3.3
127	Gadwal (Samasthan)	817	1,09,427	1,13,818	-3.8

S. No.	Taluks	Area in square miles	POPULATION		Percentage of variation, 1911 to 1921
			1921	1911	
128	Bidar	627	1,10,248	1,21,864	-9.5
129	Udgir	684	1,00,376	1,02,006	-1.6
130	Ahmedpur	680	1,16,557	1,12,996	3.2
131	Janwada	140	62,732	63,175	-0.7
132	Nilanga	651	69,513	84,679	-17.9
133	Chitgopa (Paigah)	290	81,634	86,617	-5.7
134	Narayankher (Paigah)	221	59,904	51,217	16.9
135	Ghorwadi (Paigah)	250	31,934	41,268	-16.5
136	Bhalki (Paigah)	92	16,253	23,431	-30.6
137	Ekeli (Paigah)	207	26,766	27,516	-2.8
138	Partabpur (Paigah)	222	49,625	48,007	3.3
139	Hasanabad (Paigah)	109	21,601	20,892	3.3
140	Chincholi (Paigah)	192	25,064	38,389	-34.7
141	Murag (Jagir)	160	25,544	27,541	-7.2

SECTION V.

Details of the Census of 1330 F. (1921 A.D.)

59. The fifth Census of the Hyderabad State was taken on 18th March 1921 (14th Ardibehisht 1330 F.) synchronously with the rest of India.

Date of Census.

60. The total population of the State according to this Census was 12,471,770 (6,345,071 males and 6,126,699 females) as against 13,374,676 (6,797,118 males and 6,577,558 females) in 1911, showing a decrease of 902,906 persons (452,047 males and 450,859 females). Various adverse conditions contributed to this decrease. Seven out of the last ten years witnessed bad seasons owing to insufficient or excessive rainfall and the toll exacted by plague and influenza was very great. In every year of the decade, with the single exception of 1324 F. (1914-15), the death-rate continued to be much above the birth-rate, the excess of deaths over births causing a loss of 600,927 persons, or over 4 per cent. of the population of 1911. The variation of population in each of the districts of the State is shown below :—

District		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in population during 1911—1921	Percentage of variation. Increase (+) Decrease (—)
<i>Hyderabad City</i> .. ..	..	—97,459	—19.4
Atraf-i-Balda .. ..	..	—39,527	— 7.4
Warangal .. ..	..	+19,519	+ 2.2
Karimnagar .. ..	..	—33,754	— 3.1
Adilabad .. ..	..	+85,110	+ 5.6
Medak .. ..	..	—39,284	— 5.8
Nizamabad .. ..	..	—66,125	—11.7
Mahbubnagar .. ..	..	+ 1,315	+ 0.2
Nalgonda .. ..	..	—87,469	— 8.4
Aurangabad .. ..	..	—1,55,779	—17.9
Bir .. ..	..	—14,5,915	—24.8
Nander .. ..	..	—27,392	— 3.9
Parbhani .. ..	..	—13,592	— 1.7
Gulbarga .. ..	..	—94,574	— 7.9
Osmanabad .. ..	..	—25,789	— 4.0
Raichur .. ..	..	—74,362	— 7.4
Bidar .. ..	..	—48,877	— 5.7

Thus, all the districts except Warangal, Adilabad and Mahbubnagar suffered a fall in their population, during the decade under review, Bir having suffered the most in this respect.

The decrease in the population naturally affected the density of the population of the State. There are now 151 persons to the square mile as against 162 in 1911. Compared with the adjoining British India Provinces, the Hyderabad State has a larger number of persons per square mile of its area than the Central Provinces and Berar and the Bombay Presidency excluding Aden, but a smaller number than the Madras Presidency. Of the two natural divisions, Telingana and Marathwara, the former has a density of 155 persons to the square mile and the latter 146. The density in the districts varies from 201 in Medak to 90 in Adilabad. The districts, which show a higher density than that of the Dominions as a whole are : Medak (201), Karimnagar (191), Atrai-i-Balda (188), Nander (178), Osmanabad (174), Bidar (166), Gulbarga and Nalgonda (159) and Nizamabad (153).

61. Including Hyderabad City, there were 89 towns and 21,223 villages in 1921 as compared with 85 towns and 20,151 villages in 1911. Of the total population, 9·5 per cent lived in urban and 90·5 per cent in rural areas, as against 9·7 and 90·3 per cent, respectively, in 1911.

Of the total number of towns, only one (City of Hyderabad) has a population of over 1,00,000. Six have a population varying from 20,000 to 50,000 ; 16 from 10,000 to 20,000 ; 51 from 5,000 to 10,000 and 15 have less than 5,000 each. 34 per cent of the urban population live in the City alone; 13 per cent in towns containing from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants ; 18 per cent in those having between 10,000 to 20,000 persons ; 30 per cent in those with a population between 5,000 and 10,000 and the rest, *viz.*, 5 per cent in towns having less than 5,000 persons each. Only three towns, *viz.*, Gulbarga, Mahbubnagar and Narayanpet show a steady progress in population since 1881, while the rest have suffered in one decade or other during the last 40 years. Gulbarga is a large centre of trade and has of late years become a most prosperous town and a rival of Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency. A new era of prosperity commenced since it was made the headquarters of a subah in 1874. Besides all the features appertaining to its official character, it has cotton spinning and weaving mills. The prospects of Mahbubnagar were further improved owing to the construction of the railway line on which it now stands. Narayanpet is a flourishing commercial centre, noted for the manufacture and export of silk and cotton cloth of a fine quality. It is connected with Saidapur on the M. S. M. Ry. by a well maintained feeder road.

Of the villages, 13,862 have a population of less than 500 each ; 7,230 less than 2,000 but more than 500 ; and 631 have a population varying between 2,000 and 5,000. 26 per cent. of the rural population live in villages of the first sort, 59 per cent. in villages of the second sort and 15 per cent in villages of the third sort.

62. The total number of occupied houses in the Dominions in 1921 was 2,720,176, showing an increase of only 6,331 houses during the decade.

The average number of persons per house was 4·5 in 1921 as against 4·9 in 1911. This average decreased in Telingana from 5·1 to 4·6 and in Marathwara from 4·7 to 4·3. In urban areas the average decreased from 4·4 to 4·1 and in rural areas from 4·9 to 4·6.

63. Of the total population of the State, 202,781 persons, or 1·6 per cent., returned as their birthplace some locality or other beyond the boundaries of the State. On the other hand, the number of persons born in places within the State but enumerated on the Census night outside the Dominions was 865,231. Of the immigrants, 41 per cent. have come from the Madras Presidency, 30 per cent from the Bombay Presidency, 12 per cent from the Central Provinces and Berar and 13 per cent. from other Provinces and States in British India.

Of the emigrants, no less than 56 per cent. have gone to the Bombay Presidency, 24 per cent. to the Central Provinces and Berar, 11 per cent. to the Madras Presidency and 7 per cent. to other Indian Provinces and States. It may be noted that, while the current of immigration has been narrowing down from decade to decade, the volume of emigration has been steadily increasing. The excess of emigration over immigration has resulted in a net decrease of 162,450 persons during the decade 1911-1921.

64. The marginal statement shows the actual as well as the proportional strength of communities professing religions which have a following of more than 20,000 in the State. Of the rest, Jains number 18,854, Sikhs 2,745, Parsis 1,490, Aryasamajists 545, Brahmosamajists 258, Buddhists 10 and Jews 4. These are found in different proportions in urban and rural areas. Out of every 1,000 persons living in urban areas, 619 are Hindus, 341 Musalmans, 17 Christians, 16 Animists and 4 Jains, and out of every 1,000 persons living in rural areas, 879 are Hindus, 79 Musalmans, 36 Animists, 4 Christians and one Jain. While Hindus and Musalmans suffered a loss of 8·3 per cent. and 5·9 per cent. respectively in their numbers, Animists and Christians increased by 50 per cent and 15 per cent. respectively. The increase under Animism is no doubt due to a more correct classification than what had been the case hitherto and that under Christianity to proselytism. Animists are found largely in the Adilabad district, where they number 789,785. No less than 21 per cent. of the Christians in the State live in Hyderabad City, and 18 per cent. and 12 per cent. in the Warangal and Nalgonda districts respectively. Of the total number of Christians, 3,690 are Europeans, 2,337 Anglo-Indians and 56,729 Indian Christians. The former two suffered a loss of 31 per cent. and 25 per cent., respectively, during the decade, while the last gained 23 per cent. Among the Indian Christians, 32 per cent. belong to the Methodist Church, 26 per cent. to the Roman Catholic denomination and 25 per cent. to the Anglican Communion. The rest are either Presbyterian or Baptist.

65. The marginal statement shows the percentage variations of the population of the State and of the natural divisions, at certain age periods. It indicates how the population has suffered during the decade as a whole and at such important age periods as 0-10 and 15-40. Telingana has suffered more than Marathwara in the age period 0-10; in fact its decline in the proportion of children is more than four times that in Marathwara. On the other hand, Marathwara shows a greater fall at the productive ages 15 to 40. As both parts of the country were equally affected by the calamities of the decade, such as plague, influenza and famine, the heavier loss sustained by Marathwara at the productive ages indicates that the volume of emigration from that division was larger than that from Telingana.

Of the religious communities of the State, the Jains show the highest mean age (26·3) and the Animists, the least (23·8). The Musalmans show a somewhat higher mean age (25·8) than the Hindus (25·6) and the Hindus higher than the Christians (24·1).

66. The total number of males enumerated at the Census was 6,345,071 and that of females 6,126,699. Thus the proportion of males to females in the State is as 1,000 to 986. This proportion shows a decrease of 2 females as compared with the proportion for 1911. In all the districts of the State, with the single exception of Nizamabad, males predominate. In two districts of Marathwara, *viz.*, Osmanabad and Bir and in four of Telingana *viz.*, Nalgonda, Adilbad, Karimnagar and Warangal, the proportion of females to males falls below the average ratio of the State.

Religion.

Religion	Number	Percentage on population
Hindu ..	10,056,453	85
Musulman ..	1,298,277	10
Animist ..	430,748	3
Christian ..	62,656	·5

Age.

State or Division	All ages	0-10	10-15	15-40	40-60	60 and over
State ..	-6·8	-8·5	+ 6·9	-10·2	-6·6	+0·1
Telingana.	-4·6	-9·1	+12·3	-6·4	-3·0	-4·2
Marathwara ..	-9·0	-2·2	+ 1·0	-13·7	-9·9	+4·7

The following statement shows the civil condition of the total population :—

Civil condition			Males	Females
Unmarried	..	..	28,99,420	18,98,612
Married	..	..	30,22,860	30,29,388
Widowed	..	..	4,22,791	12,03,699

45 per cent. of the total number of males and 30 per cent. of the females returned themselves as unmarried, 48 per cent. of the males and 50 per cent. of the females as married, and 7 per cent. of the males and 20 per cent. of the females as widowed. It may be noted in passing that a great majority of the unmarried are very young persons, more than three-fourths of the bachelors being under 15 years of age and four-fifths of the spinsters under 10. The proportion of the married varies in different communities. While among the Hindus 483 males and 503 females are returned as married out of 1,000 persons of each sex of the community, the proportions for the Musalmans are 437 and 441 respectively. The Christians show the lowest proportion of the married, viz., 396 males and 430 females out of every 1,000 persons of each sex.

67. Of the total population of the State, only 33 per mille are literate in the sense of being able to write a letter to a friend and read his reply. The proportion for males and females separately is 57 and 8 per mille respectively. Telingana (which includes Hyderabad City) contains a higher proportion of literates (42 per mille) than Marathwara (24). According to communities, there are only 47 male and 4 female literates out of every 1,000 Hindus of each sex, while the proportions are 308 males and 188 females among Christians and 140 males and 35 females among Musalmans.

68. The following statement shows the proportion of literates at different age groups :—

Community	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE					
	10—15		15—20		20 & over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Hindu	37	4	70	7	55	4
Musalman ..	114	45	215	58	158	38
Animist	12	5	16	5	10	4
Christian . .	284	294	442	298	338	158

69. The amount of literacy in English is very meagre in the State. On the whole, only 3 per mille, aged 5 and over, are literate in English. The Hindus have a proportion of 2 per mille as against 9 and 161 per mille among the Musalmans and Christians respectively. Considering the sexes separately, out of every 1,000 Hindus of each sex there are only 3 males and not even a single female possessing a knowledge of English, while among the Musalmans and the Christians the proportions are 16 males and one female and 210 males and 193 females respectively.

70. The following statement shows the extent of literacy in some of the more important castes, classes and tribes found in the State :—

Caste, etc.	Number per 1,000 who are literate.			Number per 10,000 who are literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
<i>Hindu.</i>						
Brahman ..	290	482	72	217	378	41
Komati ..	161	307	12	22	41	2
Sunar ..	118	208	21	17	32	..
Lohar ..	108	186	4	11	20	1
Satani ..	91	187	14	22	49	1
Rajput ..	85	142	24	57	103	8
Telaga ..	17	30	4	21	40	1
Maratha ..	15	26	3	5	11	..
<i>Musalman.</i>						
Syed ..	118	172	50	118	210	19
Mughal ..	103	147	16	71	123	6
Pathan ..	89	138	30	52	89	8
Sheikh ..	47	79	15	52	94	8
<i>Christian.</i>						
Indian Christian ..	180	219	188	771	1,054	469
<i>Animist.</i>						
Gond ..	6	6	6	2	2	2
Lambada ..	6	10	2	2	4	..

It may be noted that, though these proportions show that the Hyderabad State is still backward in educational matters, there has been considerable improvement as compared with the statistics for 1911, owing to several measures that were sanctioned during the decade by the Government with a view to achieve a general advancement in education. Primary schools were reorganised and greatly multiplied; the number of institutions of all grades increased from 2,295 in 1911 to 8,039 in 1921: boys' schools rising from 2,204 to 7,358 and girls' schools from 91 to 681; special facilities were afforded for the education of the "depressed classes;" at the time of the last Census the number of pupils of these classes attending various Government schools was 667, at the time of the present Census there were 3,804 such pupils, attending 80 schools which had been established solely for their benefit.

71. Of the total population of the State, no less than 99 per cent. speak one or other of the 12 languages indigenous to the State. Of these, the languages spoken by more than a million people are Telugu, Marathi, Kanarese and Urdu as will be seen from the marginal statement which shows the actual number of persons speaking these principal languages of the State. These four together form the mother-tongue of 97 per cent. of the total population. The remaining 8 languages are merely tribal dialects spoken by Animistic

Languages.

Telugu ..	6,015,174
Marathi ..	3,296,858
Kanarese ..	1,536,928
Urdu ..	1,290,866

tribes, such as the Bhils, the Gonds, the Lambadas, the Pardhis, etc. The more important among these are Lambadi, Gondi and Yerukala spoken by 132,624; 68,200 and 10,758 persons respectively. Of the languages other than the vernaculars of the State, Rajasthani is spoken by 27,500 persons, western Hindi by 25,985, Tamil by 21,168, Gujarati by 16,793, English by 9,285 and Arabic by 2,228 persons.

72. The following table shows the numerical strength of the principal castes, tribes and races in 1911 and 1921 :—

Caste, Tribe or Race	NUMBER OF PERSONS		Percentage of variation, Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	1921	1911	
<i>Hindu.</i>			
Aray	34,641	..	..
Baliya	33,364	..	..
Bedar	2,37,741	2,08,096	+ 14.2
Bhoi (Besta)	2,67,878	1,77,004	+ 51.1
Brahman	2,47,126	2,61,241	— 5.4
Chakala	1,86,664	1,75,626	+ 6.8
Chambhar	1,12,534	70,618	+ 59.4
Darzi (Simpi)	41,507	47,947	— 13.4
Dewang	88,516	71,400	+ 24.0
Dhangar.	4,66,256	4,88,609	— 4.6
Dher	51,959	..	..
Dhobi	56,944	66,598	— 14.5
Dhor	43,409	13,241	+ 22.8
Eadiga	26,077	24,911	+ 4.7
Golla	3,53,993	4,60,760	— 23.2
Gosain	24,753	29,871	— 17.1
Gouli	24,486	19,381	+ 4.7
Goundla	1,21,494	3,06,071	— 60.8
Kaikadi	24,794	..	..
Kalal	2,38,769	75,339	+ 216.9
Kammari	41,723	..	..
Kapu	7,47,849	6,48,254	+ 15.4
Koli	39,819	2,66,840	— 85.1
Komati	2,38,072	2,23,380	+ 6.6
Kumbhar	51,332	72,504	— 29.2
Kummara	65,825	79,482	— 17.2
Kunbi	34,324	..	..
Kurma	1,56,189	1,44,688	+ 7.9
Lingayat	6,87,539	7,57,611	— 9.3
Lohar	30,908	47,844	— 35.4
Madiga	6,69,203	8,04,393	— 16.8
Mahar	4,94,316	6,89,543	— 71.7
Mala	3,75,748	4,48,046	— 15.1
Mali	85,476	1,07,097	— 20.2
Mang	3,30,840	3,40,959	— 3.0
Mangala	1,03,753	76,514	+ 35.0
Maratha	14,07,200	15,88,874	— 8.6
Marwadi	46,439	..	..
Munnur	1,83,356	2,28,354	— 19.7
Mutrasi	2,37,662	2,60,770	— 8.9
Panchal	55,975	1,17,710	— 52.8
Perka	35,624	..	..
Rajput	57,032	61,637	— 7.5
Sale	2,79,070	3,43,130	— 12.7
Satani	39,733	27,883	+ 42.5
Sunar	99,065	88,087	+ 12.5
Sutar	78,947	69,205	+ 14.1
Telaga	4,62,188	4,58,622	+ 0.8
Teli	44,161	56,944	— 22.4
Uppara.. . . .	74,185	57,000	+ 30.1
Velama.. . . .	86,456	83,787	— 56.5
Waddar	1,07,668	1,31,799	— 12.3
Wanjari	40,065	1,74,039	— 77.0

Caste, Tribe or Race	NUMBER OF PERSONS		Percentage of variation, Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	1921	1911	
<i>Musalman.</i>			
Mughal	50,048	38,411	+ 49·8
Pathan	1,31,828	1,35,148	— 2·4
Sheikh	9,06,363	9,85,019	— 8·0
Syed	1,87,679	1,89,574	— 1·0
<i>Christian.</i>			
Indian Christian	56,729	45,908	+ 23·6
<i>Animist.</i>			
Gond	98,879	1,24,341	— 28·5
Koya	25,029	..	..
Lambada	2,23,779	1,42,044	+ 57·5
Yerkala	30,385	2,013	+1,409·4

73. Information regarding four infirmities, *viz.*, insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy was recorded at the Census. The following table shows the number of persons suffering from these infirmities as recorded at every Census since 1881 :-

Infirmity	NUMBER AFFLICTED				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
Insanity	2,519	2,560	334	1,584	2,295
Deaf-mutism	3,410	4,421	627	4,419	3,873
Blindness	19,138	16,263	1,344	10,632	11,723
Leprosy	4,214	3,758	330	2,977	2,989
Total	29,281	27,002	2,635	19,612	20,880

Compared with the figures for 1911, there was an increase of nearly 8 per cent in the number of the afflicted in 1921. The increase under blindness and leprosy is probably due to more accurate enumeration and the opening, during the decade, of a Leper Home at Dichpalli, in the Nizamabad district, which draws a number of lepers to it for treatment. Insanity prevails to a larger extent in Telingana than in Marathwara, the total afflicted being 1,736 in Telingana as against 783 in Marathwara. The highest proportion of insane persons is presented by Hyderabad City, *viz.*, 50 per 100,000 inhabitants. Of the Telingana districts, Medak shows the highest proportion (39 per 100,000) and Warangal the least (17 per 100,000). In Marathwara, the highest proportion is only as much as the lowest in Telingana (17 per 100,000) and this is seen in Gulbarga. The other districts show much smaller proportions, the lowest being 9 per 100,000 presented by Parbhani. Deaf-mutism prevails to a greater extent in Marathwara than in Telingana, the proportion being 36 and 20 per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively, in the two divisions. The City shows the lowest proportion of deaf-mutism in the State, *viz.*, 13 per 100,000 of its population. In six of the districts of Telingana, the proportion varies from 14 to 20 per 100,000 inhabitants, but in the remaining two districts, *viz.*, Atrai-Balda and Medak, the proportion increases to 29 and 30 respectively. On the other hand, the lowest proportion of deaf-mutes presented by any of the Marathwara districts is 27 per 100,000 found in Osmanabad. The remaining districts show still higher proportions, the highest, *viz.*, 43 per

100,000, being observable in Bidar. Blindness is far more common in the State than any of the other infirmities. No less than 65 per cent of the infirm suffer from blindness. It occurs to a less extent in Telingana than in Marathwara, the proportion of the afflicted being 115 and 194 per 100,000, respectively. In Telingana, Warangal shows the lowest proportion of the blind (72 per 100,000 of the population) and Mahbubnagar the highest (190 per 100,000). The lowest proportion in Marathwara (78 per 100,000) is presented by Raichur and the highest (270 per 100,000) by Bir. The incidence of leprosy per 100,000 of the population is 30 in Telingana and 38 in Marathwara. Of the districts, Nizamabad shows the highest proportion of lepers, *viz.*, 69 per 100,000 (due in a great measure to the location of the Leper Asylum in that district) and Raichur the least (13 per 100,000). The City has a ratio of 16 per 100,000. In the districts of Telingana, excepting Nizamabad, the proportion varies from 15 per 100,000 in Adilabad to 43 per 100,000 in Medak. In Marathwara it varies from 13 per 100,000 in Raichur to 63 per 100,000 in Bir and Osmanabad.

74. The marginal statement shows that on the whole, Musalmans suffer most from these infirmities and Animists the least. Hindus are less affected than Musalmans, and Christians less than Hindus.

Religion and Infirmities.			
Community	Total afflicted	Proportion per 100,000	
Hindu ..	25,013	285	
Musalman ..	3,200	246	
Christian ..	125	200	
Animist ..	842	195	

75. The statement below shows the chief occupations followed by the people of the State and the number of persons per mille engaged in each of these in 1921 and 1911:—

Class					Proportion per mille	
					1921	1911
Agriculture, etc .. .. .	..	..	..	..	555	627
Exploitation of Minerals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Industry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	138	140
Transport .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16	10
Trade .. .. .	..	..	..	..	98	85
Public Force .. .. .	..	..	..	..	18	12
Public Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27	26
Professions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16	16
Domestic Service .. .. .	..	..	..	..	28	32
Non-Productive .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27	22
Unspecified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	76	29

As compared with 1911, the distribution according to occupation has undergone some changes. Persons engaged in agriculture show a decline of 72 per mille due to the insufficiency of rainfall and the prevalence of pestilences during the greater part of the decade under review. Similarly, those dependent on various industries and domestic service have fallen off by 2 and 4 per mille respectively. On the other hand, there has been some improvement under such important heads as "Transport," "Trade," "Public Force" and "Public Administration," which show an increase of 6, 13, 6 and 1 per mille respectively.

76. About 43 per cent of the total female population returned themselves as workers. The marginal statement shows the proportion of female workers in various occupations classified according to the sub-classes adopted at the Census. It may be observed that female workers predominate in the unspecified petty occupations, not requiring much physical strength.

Classification of workers by sex.

Sub-classes	No. of female workers per 1000 male workers.
Exploitation of animals and vegetation ..	679
Extraction of minerals ..	436
Industry ..	581
Transport ..	461
Trade ..	737
Public Force ..	364
Public Administration ..	303
Professions ..	265
Living on their income ..	546
Domestic Service ..	662
Unspecified ..	1,054
Unproductive ..	805

The next highest proportion is shown under the "Unproductive" sub-class. No less than 96 per cent of the women coming under this head are beggars. Trade also claims a high proportion of women workers. The appearance of females under "Public Force" is due to the fact that the Police and the village watchmen are included under this head. A number of females find employment in the C.I.D. Police and some are hereditary village watchmen. As may be expected, the class which shows the lowest proportion of females is that of the learned professions.

77. The marginal statement shows in detail the occupations in which

Occupations in which females preponderate

Occupation	No. of females per 1,000 males
Fish dealers ..	7,203
Manufacturers of tobacco. ..	5,174
Grain parchers ..	4,932
Rice pounders, huskers ..	3,194
Fruit, flower, vegetable growers ..	1,506
Cotton spinning ..	1,429
Sellers of milk, butter ..	1,373
Field labourers ..	1,357
Cardamom, betel leaf, etc. sellers ..	1,250

females engage themselves to a greater extent than males. Most of these, it may be noted, are recognised as women's occupations by custom and tradition. Next to cultivation, the principal occupations which afford livelihood to females are trade in food, industries of dress and toilet, and textile industries, which absorb nearly 70 per cent of the female workers in the State.

78. The following table exhibits the percentage of persons, professing different religions, following various occupations classified under four main heads :—

Occupation and Religion.

Class of Occupation	Percentage distribution by religion							
	Hin-dus	Jain	Sikh	Musal-man	Chris-tian	Parsi	Ani-mist	Others
A. Production of raw materials ..	57	29	39	45	33	9	60	6
B. Preparation and supply of material substances ..	26	54	12	20	17	47	17	33
C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts ..	5	8	36	16	32	19	2	34
D. Miscellaneous ..	12	9	13	19	18	25	21	27

The Animist, situated as he is, has to depend mainly upon agriculture for his maintenance. He is closely followed by the Hindu, who shows a higher percentage than the Musalman in this class of occupation. The other religionists take to agriculture to a small extent. In the preparation and supply of material substances, commercial classes like the Jains and Parsis naturally predominate. In this category of occupation also, Hindus show a higher percentage than the Musalmans. In the third group of occupation, viz., public administration and liberal arts, the Sikhs who are mostly employed in the Police and Military Departments show the highest

proportion. They are followed by the Christians and the Musalmans, while the Hindus, Jains and Animists present lower proportions.

79. A special feature of the Census of 1921 was the collection of information, in greater detail than at the Census of 1911, regarding the industries carried on in the State. At the time of the previous Census, industrial establishments employing more than 20 persons were dealt with, but on the present occasion, establishments engaging less than 20 but more than 10 persons were also included in the survey. The marginal statement shows the kind and number of establishments in the State and the number of persons employed therein at the time of the Census of 1921.

Industries.

Industry	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed.	
		Males	Females
Textiles ..	99	5,666	1,853
Wood ..	13	582	..
Metal ..	1	787	1
Electrical ..	1	144	..
Earthenware ..	1	32	18
Chemical works	7	126	8
Food industries. ..	31	1,432	286
Quarries of hard rocks	9	2,645	1,293
Transport ..	22	4,182	150
Mines ..	1	9,826	3,248
Industries of luxury ..	10	353	..
Dress ..	3	61	..
Leather and other industries ..	2	64	..
Total ..	200	25,900	6,957

Of the total number of establishments, 100 are perennial and 100 seasonal, and of these, two are worked by hand and the rest use mechanical power of some sort or other. The majority of the establishments (118 in number) use steam. Of this class, 89 are connected with textiles, one each with wood, metal, production and transmission of physical forces ; 11 with food industries ; 6 with quarries and 9 with transport. Thirteen establishments, all connected with food industries, use oil and 4 connected with chemical products use gas. Only five of the establish-

ments are worked by electricity. Three of these relate to chemical products and one each to mines and industries of luxury. Four of the establishments get their electrical supply from without and one generates it within its premises.

Of the total number of persons employed in these establishments, 1,491 or 4·5 per cent are engaged in direction, supervision or clerical work and the rest are workmen. The number of females employed forms 24 per cent of the number of males employed, and the number of children of both sexes forms 11 per cent of the adults. 81 per cent of the skilled and 93 per cent of the unskilled workmen were born within the State and the rest had migrated into the State mostly from the adjoining British Provinces.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land Revenue Department.

SECTION I.

Land Tenures.

80. The lands of the State may be broadly divided into two classes according to the nature of their tenures :—
 Classification of State lands.

(1) Lands which are under the direct management of the Government and the revenue from which goes to the Government Exchequer. These lands are known as *Diwani* or *Khalsa* lands.

(2) Lands, the revenue of which has been wholly or partially assigned for some special purpose.

Lands of the 2nd class may be sub-divided into (a) lands, known as Sarf-i-Khas lands, which are the property of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the revenue from which goes to his privy purse ; and (b) lands which have been the subject of State grants and the revenue from which has been assigned wholly or partially as *Jagir* or *Inam* in favour of some person or persons.

81. Diwani lands are invariably held on the purely ryotwari tenure. Over 20 million acres, or more than 50 per cent of the State area, are held on this tenure by landholders, who have no special grants or any peculiar title by which they are connected with the soil. This tenure is practically a copy of the Bombay tenure and the system of survey and settlement pertaining thereto has been comprehensively treated and legalised in the Hyderabad Revenue Code in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Act V of 1879.

System of Land Tenure in Diwani Lands.

82. Under this system, each field is considered a holding (technically called a "survey number"), which the ryot holds directly from the State. The landholder who holds a field, whether an individual or a number of co-sharers, is called the "registered occupant" or pattadar or khatadar. The right of occupancy depends on the regular payment of the assessment by the pattadar. In case of failure to meet the Government demand he forfeits this right and, the land reverting to the State, the right of occupancy is sold by auction.

Holdings.

83. Assessment is determined separately for each field or survey number, and is fixed for a number of years. Originally the period of settlement in the Marathwara and Telingana districts was different, viz., 20 and 30 years. Now on the expiry of this period, revision is taking place and the period of 30 years is sanctioned for both the Telingana and Marathwara districts. In the case of unirrigated lands or lands served by wells, the assessment is a fixed annual amount and no remissions are granted for damage to crops or on account of fields lying fallow. In the case of lands irrigated from tanks or streams, annual remissions are granted for failure of water supply. At the time of re-settlement, the existing rates are revised having regard to the economic conditions obtaining at the time, but no enhancement is made in the assessment on account of improvements effected at the expense of the pattadars.

Assessment.

84. The period of holding is normally one year, but, if the holder pays the assessment and dues regularly, he may retain his land for an indefinite period. The pattadar has a right to erect farm buildings, construct and repair wells, and in other ways improve agriculture. But agricultural land cannot be diverted from agricultural purposes without Government sanction.

Period of holding and rights of Pattadars.

Failure to obtain such sanction makes the defaulter liable to a fine equal to ten times the assessment and also to summary eviction. In the absence of express provision, the right of occupancy does not include any right to mines and mineral products, which are reserved to the State. Ryots have, however, a general right to use for their private as well as for agricultural purposes, free of charge, and within the village concerned, stone, sand and earth from the beds of rivers, tanks and streams, and also from unassessed waste lands.

Succession is regulated according to Hindu or Muhammadan law as the case may be. On the death of a registered occupant, the next rightful heir or the principal among several joint heirs is entered as the registered occupant of the holding, the other heirs being entered as partners. On the production of a Civil Court decree, or a regular certificate of heirship, the record is amended accordingly.

85. A pattadar may relinquish his land by giving due notice of his intention, or he may sell or transfer his right if he wishes to do so. If the relinquishment is absolute, the notice must be given before a specified date fixed by Government, which at present is the 31st Khurdad. Such relinquishment takes effect after the close of the current year, the occupant remaining liable for the revenue for the remainder of the year. In the case of transfer of occupancy right by sale or mortgage, the fact of transfer is notified for two months in the village concerned and, if necessary, in other places also, so that any parties, such as partners, tenants or pre-emptors, etc., who may have any objection to the transfer, may be able to file suits in the Civil Court. If a stay order is received from the Civil Court within two months from the date of the notification, transfer is held in abeyance till the final decision of the Court, when changes are made in the Revenue registers as directed in the Court decree.

86. Just as an occupant is at liberty to relinquish his holding, so is he at liberty to apply to take up land which is unoccupied. He has only to make a written application to the village officer or the Tahsildar. These officers then advertise the fact of the application in the village and, if within 15 days of the notification, no other applicants come forward, patta is sanctioned in the name of the applicant and permission is given to him to cultivate the land. In case of there being many applicants, the right of occupancy is either sold by public auction to the highest bidder or granted to the person, who in the opinion of the officers, is the most likely to make the best use of the land.

87. Although, theoretically, the ryotwari tenure does not recognise any middleman between the landholder and the State, yet as the registered occupant need not always and necessarily be the actual cultivator, certain tenures inferior to that of the registered occupant (pattadar), based on contract or custom, do occur in ryotwari villages. These tenures, however, give rise to no complications. The forms in which land is actually held and worked under the ryotwari system may be classified as follows :—

(1) *Pattadari* or *simple occupancy*, where the occupant cultivates personally or by hired labour.

(2) *Pot-Pattadari*, in which two or more cultivators amalgamate on the joint-stock principle. In this case the rights of all the partners are equal. Each partner contributes a certain share of the cultivating expenses and the profits are divided usually according to the number of ploughs contributed by each partner. The pattadar can neither evict the pot-pattadar, nor enhance the assessment payable by him.

(3) *Shikmidari*, where the occupant makes over the land to cultivators on certain terms. Such cultivators are known as shikmidars, and they cannot be evicted so long as they carry out the terms of their agreement with the registered occupant. Any improvement in the holding

brought about by the shikmidar is protected from enhancement of assessment by the pattadar, but, if any improvement is effected at the expense of the pattadar, a proportionate increase can be made in the shikmidar's liabilities provided there is no agreement to the contrary. Such enhancement, however, cannot be made more than once in five years. For the use he makes of the land, the shikmidar pays no more than the stipulated amount to the pattadar. The actual assessment is paid either direct to Government or through the pattadar. If a pattadar desires to transfer his rights by means of sale or mortgage to a person who is not his heir, the Shikmidar has the right of pre-emption. Similarly, if a shikmidar desires to transfer his rights to a person who is not his heir, the pattadar has the right of pre-emption. If a shikmidar resigns his rights, they accrue to the pattadar.

(4) *Asami Shikmi* are tenants at will. In the absence of any express contract, the tenure of the Asami Shikmi is taken to run from one cultivating season to another, and is terminable by giving three months' notice on either side. An asami shikmi differs from a shikmidar in that he pays rent to the pattadar apart from the assessment. He can become a shikmidar, if he has been a partner in the cultivation of the holding from the time it was first cleared or has been in uninterrupted occupation for 12 consecutive years.

88. Besides the ryotwari tenures there are three other tenures of Government land, viz., *Pan-Makta*, *Tahud* or *Sarbasta*, and *Ijara*, which deserve mention in this connection.

(1) *Pan-Makta* is a kowl or tenure by contract, resorted to by former Governments, in which lands varying in extent from small isolated fields to whole villages and groups of villages were given to the holders on a fixed quit rent without liability to enhancement. The quit rent was always less than the full assessment of the lands assigned, and the concession was meant to profit the tenure holders. The grants were either in perpetuity or for a life or lives. No such grants are made at the present day. The rights of these holders were examined by the Inam Commission, and only such as were proved to be valid were secured to the holders.

(2) *Tahud* or *Sarbasta*. Prior to the introduction of the ryotwari system, the land revenue of the State together with certain other cesses such as abkari (excise), mohtarifa (tax on professions), baghat (garden produce) sardarakhti (tax on trees), amrai (mango fruit), kata (tax on cutting or reaping), haq-e-naibana (Naib's fees), mahsuldari (village collector's dues) and dumbaladari (fees for permission to tread grain out of the husk), used to be farmed out to contractors, who were generally wealthy and influential residents of the City. This system of farming was called *tahud*. If the revenues were farmed out to a Zamindar of the district, as was frequently the case in Telingana, the transaction was termed *Sarbasta* or *Bilmakta*. The *tahud* or *sarbasta* tenure differed from *pan-makta* in that in the latter case the amount levied was fixed by Government once for all and the lease was in perpetuity, whereas in the former the lease was for a specified number of years only and the amount to be paid was liable to alteration after the period of the Kowl had expired. The holder of a *makta* became a proprietor of the land, but the *tahud-dar* was a contractor or manager for the time being. These *tahuds* proved disastrous both to the peasantry and the Government, and one of the earliest acts of Sir Salar Jung I during his ministry was the abolition of this system. The last contract under this system expired in 1276 F. (1866 A.D.).

(3) *Ijara*. The *Ijara* tenure was introduced by Sir Salar Jung I with a view to reinhabit deserted villages and to bring under cultivation large tracts of cultivable lands which were lying waste. Under this system, land was assessed at light rates subject to progressive increase till the full assessment was reached, the period of concession varying from 5 to 30, and in some cases to 40 years. After the expiry of the period of concession, the land was treated like Government land and fully assessed. The *Ijaradar*

was made the *patel* of the village he re-populated, and obtained the rights and perquisites appertaining thereto. This system was in force till 1318 F. (1909 A.D.), when it was abolished. The leases issued prior to that year were, however, allowed to run their due course. In 1323 F. a special officer was appointed to look into and settle the claims of the several lessees. Most of the leases of this type have expired now.

89. Of this class, the most important are the Sarf-i-Khaslands. These, as already stated, are the royal demesnes, the revenue from which goes to the Ruler's privy purse.

Tenures arising out of Special Arrangements.

In this State, the personal expenses of the Nizam used to be met from cash contributions made by the Diwani Treasury, but as these payments became very irregular, certain territories were detached from the Diwani during the reign of the Nizam Nasir-ud-Daula Bahadur, and taken under his personal management. These lands formed the nucleus of the Sarf-i-Khas lands. They have been augmented from time to time by the addition of :—

- (1) maktas and lands purchased by the Ruler,
- (2) maktas, jagirs and other lands belonging to the relatives of the Ruler, who have died leaving no heirs,
- (3) Shorapur ceded to the Nizam by the British Government in 1268 F. (1858 A.D.).
- (4) Certain taluks in the Osmanabad and Bidar districts assigned to the Sarf-i-Khas in lieu of those situated in the Assigned Districts retransferred by the British Government in 1270 F. (1860 A.D.).

These territories now occupy an area of 8,110 square miles in the State and comprise the Atraf-i-Balda district surrounding the City of Hyderabad and eleven taluks in other districts as detailed below :—

District	Sarf-i-Khas taluk	How managed	Area of Taluk in square miles	Population of Taluk in 1921
Bir	Patoda	Mufawaza	505	24,629
Gulbarga	Shahpur	do	546	91,397
Do	Shorapur	do	527	81,133
Do	Andola	do	709	62,987
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	do	473	97,175
Do	Kallam	do	605	1,04,225
Do	Parenda	do	734	79,543
Aurangabad	Khuldabad	Zer Nigrani	129	12,177
Do	Sillod	do	249	35,387
Parbhani	Palam	do	543	1,02,005
Bidar	Janwada	do	440	62,732
Atraf-i-Balda	All the 7 Taluks.	Directly by the Sarf-i-Khas Department.	2,652	4,97,498
Total	18 Taluks		8,110	12,50,838

The Sarf-i-Khas territories are administered by a separate department known as the Sarf-i-Khas Department, at the head of which is a

Sadar-ul-Moham who works directly under the orders of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. But excluding the taluks of Atraf-i-Balda, the other taluks are, for administration purposes, divided into two classes : (i) *Mufawaza* (i.e., entrusted or handed over) taluks, which have been entrusted to the Diwani Government for administration and are managed by the Diwani officials on behalf of the Sarf-i-Khas Department, the net revenue, after deducting management charges, being credited to the Sarf-i-Khas ; and (2) *Zer-Nigrani* (i.e., under supervision) taluks, where the necessary establishment is directly entertained and paid by the Sarf-i-Khas, the Diwani officials exercising a general supervision only.

2. *Peshkash*. It was customary with Musalman conquerors to levy annually a certain fixed amount as tribute from conquered rulers and chiefs, and leave them free to administer their territories without interference so long as the stipulated tribute was paid regularly. This tribute was called *Peshkash*, and the Raja or Chief, on whom it was imposed, a *Peshkash-Guzar*. At present there are only 3 peshkash-guzars in the Dominions, in the strictest sense of the term, viz., the Rajas of Gadwal, Anagundi and Gurgunta.

The tax or quit-rent levied from pan-maktas held by local Zamindars, who were revenue farmers under previous Governments, came also to be spoken of as *Peshkash*. The Rajas of Wanaparti, Jatpol, Gopalpet and Bhadrachalam belong to this category.

3. *Jagir*. A Jagir is a free grant of one or more villages as a reward for some conspicuous service rendered, or simply to maintain the state and dignity of the grantees. This tenure may be classed under six heads :—

- (a) *Paigah or Jamiat Jagirs*. These were originally assigned by the then ruler, His Highness Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur, to Abul Khair Khan for the maintenance of troops known as His Highness' household troops, and hence they were designated Paigah Jagirs, the word *Paigah* meaning stables. These Jagirs cover an area of over 4,000 square miles and are now divided among three branches of the family of the original grantee and are known as the Paigahs of Nawabs Asman Jah, Khurshid Jah and Vikar-ul-Umra. The condition of military service is no longer in force now.
- (b) *Al-Tamgha Jagirs*. The word 'al-tamgha' signifies a revenue-free grant made under the royal seal. It is a permanent, perpetual and hereditary grant, and the right or interest conveyed by it is not transferable by sale, gift or bequest. In default of heirs, the grant reverts to the State.
- (c) *Zat Jagirs* are grants of large areas of land for the maintenance of the grantees without any stipulation of service.
- (d) *Tankha Jagirs*, as their name implies, were grants of land made to meet the salaries due to the grantees for service rendered. A large number of these have been resumed or redeemed.
- (e) *Mashrooti Jagirs* are granted for the performance of some definite service, religious, civil or military, and are continued only so long as the conditions of the grant are fulfilled.
- (f) *Madad mash Jagirs* are granted either as the sole means of maintenance for the donee, who may be the holder of mashrooti grants, or as a supplement to his other means of livelihood.

4. *Inam Tenures*. The word 'Inam' means a favour or reward. An Inam holding is thus a grant of land in which the State has given up its right to the land revenue, or a portion of it, in favour of an individual or an institution, in return for the performance of certain duties, or as a charitable endowment. These grants varied from small isolated fields to whole villages or several villages.

90. In 1276 F. (1865 A.D.), a Commission, known as the Inam Commission, was established to examine the title and rights of Inamdars, Jagirdars, etc. This Commission continued its work till 1312 F. (1902), when it was abolished. The remaining work is being completed by the Revenue Department. Inams and other grants proved to be valid are confirmed and fresh title deeds issued. In cases where sufficient evidence of the validity of the grants, or of continuity of possession is not forthcoming, the grants are either resumed or charged with a part payment of the full revenue.

The following statement shows the nature and value of Inam claims disposed of during the decade 1322-1331 Fasli :—

Class of Inam claims	Value of Claims	
	Confirmed	Resumed
	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Jagirs ..	3,65,107	27,612
Maktas ..	32,216	34,121
Inam lands ..	28,983	18,590
Seri lands ..	25,849	15,861
Cash rusums ..	13,871	1,629
Yomias ..	5,657	2,392
Agarhars, etc. ..	2,415	4,940
Total ..	4,74,098	1,05,145

During the period, 850 *muntkhabas* or Inam certificates were issued.

SECTION II.

Land Revenue.

91. The number of Diwani villages stood at 16,496 in 1331 F. as against 16,285 in 1322 F. as shown in the statement below, the increase being chiefly due to resumption of Jagirs.

Kind of villages	NUMBER		Variation during 1322—31
	1322 F.	1331 F.	
Government Ryotwari villages ..	13,354	13,617	+263
Zamindari villages paying " Peshkash "	706	723	+ 17
Pan-makta	687	718	+ 26
Mukasa	160	283	+123
Umli	251	206	— 45
Ijara	142	50	— 92
Agrahar	136	126	— 10
Deserted villages	849	778	— 71
Total Diwani villages ..	16,285	16,496	+211

92. The State occupies an area of 82,698 sq. miles or 5,29,26,720 acres. The following statement shows how this total area was distributed among Government and Jagir lands in 1822 and 1831 Fasli :—

S. No.	Particulars	1822 Fasli		1831 Fasli	
		Area in acres	Percentage	Area in acres	Percentage
1	Government occupied ..	2,05,16,023	38·8	2,13,68,614	40·4
2	Assessed waste ..	22,05,993	4·2	21,03,550	4·0
3	Parampoke or unassessed waste ..	58,20,150	10·9	62,30,812	11·7
	Total Government ..	2,85,42,166	53·9	2,97,02,976	56·1
4	Inams and maktas in Government villages ..	8,80,475	1·6	8,73,955	1·7
5	Sarf-i-khas, Paigahs, etc. ..	2,35,04,079	44·5	2,23,49,789	42·2
	Total Jagirs ..	2,43,84,554	46·1	2,32,23,744	43·9
	Grand Total ..	5,29,26,720	100·0	5,29,26,720	100·0

During the decade under review, the area of Government lands increased by 11,60,810 acres or by 4·06 per cent. Government occupied lands increased by 8,52,591 acres or by 4·1 per cent. and parampoke or unassessed waste by 4,10,662 or 7·1 per cent., while assessed waste decreased by 1,02,443 acres or by 4·6 per cent.

As regards Sarf-i-Khas, Paigah, etc., villages, it may be stated that as these alienated villages have not been completely surveyed, their correct area is not known. In the foregoing statement their area is simply shown as the difference between the total of items 1 to 4 and the total area of the State.

93. Of the total area of Government land in 1831 F. 62,30,812 acres or 20·9 per cent were parampoke or unassessed waste lands, mainly occupied by grass lands and forests and having a comparatively small area which could be brought under cultivation, as against 58,20,150 acres or 20·4 per cent in 1822 F. The percentage of unassessed waste varied from district to district and, as forests are to be found to a larger extent in Telingana than in Marathwara, this percentage was higher in the Telingana than in the Marathwara districts as will be seen from the detailed statement below :—

District	Government area in acres		Area assessed and available for cultivation		Parampoke or unassessed waste		Percentage of Parampoke to Government area	
	1822 F.	1831 F.	1822 F.	1831 F.	1822 F.	1831 F.	1822 F.	1831 F.
Aurangabad ..	27,41,367	27,67,296	23,05,024	23,44,499	4,36,343	4,22,797	15·9	15·8
Bir ..	19,33,757	19,18,986	17,09,659	17,27,787	2,24,098	1,91,199	11·6	9·9
Parbhani ..	23,05,539	23,10,871	20,96,376	21,03,909	2,09,163	2,06,962	9·1	8·9
Nander ..	17,84,330	17,99,821	15,03,916	15,07,020	2,80,414	2,92,801	15·7	16·3
Gulbarga ..	15,34,375	15,87,742	11,90,072	12,03,716	3,38,303	3,84,026	22·0	21·7
Raichur ..	24,84,971	25,04,380	21,59,714	21,79,715	3,25,257	3,24,665	13·1	12·9
Osmanabad ..	7,06,510	7,06,124	6,63,022	6,71,800	43,488	34,324	6·1	4·9
Bidar ..	10,53,515	10,68,897	9,70,357	9,87,087	83,158	81,810	7·9	7·6
Total Marathwara ..	1,45,44,364	1,46,14,117	1,26,04,140	1,27,25,533	19,40,224	18,88,584	13·3	12·9
Medak ..	11,24,209	11,41,988	8,01,216	8,43,478	3,22,993	2,98,460	28·7	26·1
Nizamabad ..	11,14,894	17,30,177	7,37,979	6,72,963	3,76,915	4,57,214	33·8	40·5
Mahbubnagar ..	19,26,416	17,27,196	13,51,664	15,00,889	5,74,752	2,26,807	29·8	13·1
Nalgonda ..	27,93,142	30,39,502	23,37,038	24,88,093	4,56,104	5,51,409	16·3	18·1
Warangal ..	24,44,234	26,92,017	16,99,020	17,95,985	7,45,214	8,96,032	30·4	33·8
Karimnagar ..	22,68,262	22,70,463	15,83,192	15,67,300	6,85,070	7,03,163	30·2	31·0
Adilabad ..	23,26,645	30,87,566	16,07,767	18,78,423	7,18,878	12,09,143	30·9	39·2
Total Telingana ..	1,39,97,802	1,50,88,859	1,01,17,876	1,07,46,631	38,79,926	43,42,228	27·7	28·8
Grand Total ..	2,85,42,166	2,97,02,976	2,27,22,016	2,34,72,164	58,20,150	62,30,812	20·4	21·0

During the decade under review, the area of Government lands increased by 69,753 acres or .4 per cent. in Marathwara as against 10,60,810 acres or 7.8 per cent. in Telingana. On the other hand, the area of lands assessed and available for cultivation increased by 1,21,393 acres or .9 per cent in Marathwara as compared with 7,09,663 acres or 6.2 per cent. in Telingana.

Among the Marathwara districts, the highest addition to the area assessed and available for cultivation was made in Aurangabad, *viz.*, 39,475 acres. Of the rest, Raichur had an increase of about 20,000 acres, Bir 18,000 acres and Bidar 16,000 acres, the increase in the remaining 4 districts ranging between 3,000 and 8,000 acres. Among the Telingana districts, the highest increase was 270,656 acres and this occurred in Adilabad. Nalgonda had 1,51,055 acres, Mahbubnagar 1,48,725 acres, Warangal 96,965 acres and Medak 42,262 acres, while Nizamabad and Karimnagar suffered a decrease of 65,016 and 15,892 acres respectively, owing to the transfer of such acres to parampoke, etc. Thus the proportion of parampoke to Government lands decreased from 13.3 per cent. to 12.9 per cent. in Marathwara, while it increased from 27.7 per cent to 28.8 per cent in Telingana.

94. The extent of ryotwari holdings increased from 2,05,16,022 acres in 1322 F. to 2,13,68,614 acres in 1331 F. *i.e.*, by 8,52,592 acres or 4.1 per cent., during the decade under review. The statement below shows in detail the area occupied out of the cultivable area available in each of the districts, and also the distribution of the occupied area according to the nature of the cultivation carried thereon in 1322 and 1331 Fasli :—

District	Area occupied		Percentage on available area		DETAILS OF OCCUPATION				Percentage of Wet lands to area occupied	
					Dry		Wet			
	1922 F.	1931 F.	1922 F.	1931 F.	1922 F.	1931 F.	1922 F.	1931 F.	1922 F.	1931 F.
Aurangabad ..	23,03,681	24,43,290	99.9	99.9	22,25,965	22,70,827	77,716	72,463	3.4	3.0
Bir ..	17,09,496	17,27,741	99.9	99.9	16,58,590	16,80,623	50,906	47,118	2.9	2.7
Parbhani ..	20,60,523	20,64,129	98.3	98.1	20,15,937	20,20,049	44,586	43,480	2.2	2.1
Nander ..	14,94,642	14,96,172	99.4	99.2	14,61,732	14,62,608	32,910	33,564	2.2	2.2
Gulbarga ..	11,76,872	11,91,155	98.4	98.9	11,33,569	11,48,026	43,303	43,129	3.7	2.0
Raichur ..	21,31,376	21,53,416	98.7	98.7	21,01,245	21,22,774	30,131	30,642	1.4	1.4
Osmanabad ..	6,63,021	6,71,800	100.0	100.0	6,42,298	6,55,162	20,723	16,638	3.1	2.3
Bidar ..	9,46,108	9,61,984	97.5	97.4	9,27,760	9,43,255	18,348	18,729	1.9	2.7
Total Marathwara.	1,24,85,719	1,26,09,687	99.0	99.1	1,21,67,096	1,23,03,924	3,18,623	3,05,763	2.5	2.4
Medak ..	5,85,155	6,28,103	73.0	74.5	4,75,716	5,19,723	109,439	1,08,380	18.7	17.2
Nizamabad ..	5,19,900	5,40,284	70.4	80.3	4,26,321	4,43,330	93,579	96,954	17.9	17.9
Mahbubnagar ..	10,02,426	11,08,757	74.1	73.9	9,01,491	10,02,141	1,00,935	1,06,616	10.0	9.6
Nalgonda ..	19,86,512	20,31,596	85.0	81.6	18,08,192	18,44,911	1,78,330	1,86,685	8.9	9.2
Warangal ..	14,78,813	16,36,705	86.7	91.1	12,85,690	14,16,805	1,88,123	2,19,900	12.7	13.4
Karimnagar ..	13,83,437	14,49,659	87.0	92.4	11,61,908	12,20,760	22,529	2,28,899	16.0	15.8
Adilabad ..	10,79,060	13,63,823	67.1	72.6	10,49,790	13,29,266	29,270	34,557	2.7	2.5
Total Telingana ..	80,80,303	87,58,927	79.3	81.5	71,09,108	77,76,936	9,21,195	9,81,991	11.5	11.2
Grand Total ..	2,05,16,022	2,13,68,614	90.2	90.9	1,92,76,204	2,00,80,860	12,39,818	12,87,754	6.0	6.0

The percentage of occupation was naturally higher in Marathwara than in Telingana. It increased from 99.0 per cent. in 1322 F. to 99.1 per cent. in 1331 F. in the former and from 79.3 per cent. to 81.5 per cent. in the latter tract. Both in 1322 F. and in 1331 F. the highest proportion of occupation was to be seen in the Osmanabad district (100 per cent.) closely

followed by Aurangabad and Bir (99·9 per cent.). In the other districts of Marathwara also the proportion of occupation was high, being nowhere less than 97·4 per cent. On the other hand, the highest proportion of occupation in Telingana was no more than 87·0 per cent. as presented by Karimnagar in 1322 F. and 92·4 per cent. in 1331 F. The remaining districts of Telingana showed still lower percentages, the lowest being found in Adilabad 67·1 per cent. in 1322 F. and 72·6 per cent. in 1331 F. In the case of wet cultivation however, Telingana showed much higher figure than Marathwara, the percentage of wet lands to area occupied being 11·2 in the former as against 2·4 in the latter division in 1331 F. as compared with 11·5 per cent. and 2·5 per cent. respectively in 1322 F. In fact, with the single exception of Adilabad, every other Telingana district showed a much higher percentage of wet lands both in 1322 and 1331 F. than what any of the Marathwara districts could present.

95. As already stated, there was an increase of 8,52,591 acres in the occupied area in 1331 F, as compared with the occupied area of 1322 F. How this was brought about is shown in the sub-joined statement.

Causes of variation	MARATHWARA		TELINGANA		TOTAL		Net Increase
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
Transferred from Inam or Parampoke to arable or <i>vice versa</i> ..	1,42,976	98,177	5,34,741	3,30,166	6,77,717	4,28,343	2,49,374
Taken on darkhast or relinquished ..	40,630	29,312	8,39,579	5,67,014	8,80,209	5,96,326	2,83,883
Increase or decrease owing to survey ..	2,11,330	1,38,901	6,20,889	3,81,964	8,32,219	5,20,865	3,11,354
Rectification of mistakes..	194	4,734	15,576	3,056	15,770	7,790	7,980
Total ..	3,95,130	2,71,121	20,10,785	12,82,200	24,05,915	15,53,324	8,52,591

It may be noted that 36·5 per cent. of the increase was due to survey, 33·3 per cent. to the excess of *laoni* applications over relinquishments and 29·3 per cent. to transfer from Inam or parampoke to arable area or *vice versa*. On the whole, 1,24,006 acres were added to the occupied area in Marathwara and 7,28,585 acres to that in Telingana.

96. The following statement shows in detail the number of registered cultivators (pattadars), the average size of a holding and the average assessment per acre of dry and wet lands in each of the districts in 1322 and 1331 Fasli :—

District	Number of Pattadars, Joint-Pattadars and Shikmidars		Average size of a holding in acres				Average assessment per acre					
			Dry		Wet		Dry		Wet			
	1322 F.	1331 F.	1322 F.	1331 F.	1322 F.	1331 F.	1322 F.	1331 F.	1322 F.	1331 F.	1322 F.	1331 F.
Aurangabad	74,830	80,622	29·7	28·2	1·0	0·9	Rs. 0 13 2	A. 1 1 6	P. 4 4 0	Rs. 4 14 2	A. 3 9 11	P. 3 13 7
Bir	58,884	55,597	27·7	30·0	0·9	0·9	0 11 6	0 14 8	3 9 11	3 13 7	8 6 9	6 3 8
Parbhani	74,530	77,515	27·1	26·1	0·6	0·7	0 13 6	0 15 2	3 4 1	8 6 9	6 3 8	9 1 9
Nander	64,206	79,728	22·7	18·6	0·5	0·4	1 3 6	1 3 9	5 18 7	6 3 8	9 1 9	8 0 0
Gulbarga	54,701	57,695	20·7	19·8	0·8	0·8	0 13 5	1 1 6	8 11 6	9 1 9	8 0 0	3 5 10
Raichur	96,876	1,04,698	21·8	20·8	0·3	0·3	0 11 4	0 14 6	7 8 2	8 0 0	5 0 10	5 0 10
Osmanabad	18,060	19,008	33·6	34·4	1·1	0·9	0 10 4	0 13 4	2 12 9	3 5 10	5 0 10	5 0 10
Bidar	33,604	33,829	27·6	27·9	0·5	0·6	0 14 3	0 14 2	5 2 9	5 0 10	5 0 10	5 0 10
Marathwara	474,691	5,08,687	25·6	24·2	0·7	0·6	0 13 10	1 0 1	5 0 9	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 8 4
Medak	53,438	54,275	8·9	9·6	2·0	1·8	1 0 7	1 1 3	16 0 9	16 13 8	16 13 8	16 13 8
Nizamabad	53,785	52,431	7·9	8·5	1·7	1·9	0 14 2	0 14 6	18 10 9	19 3 9	19 3 9	19 3 9
Mahbubnagar	40,933	46,834	22·0	21·4	2·5	2·3	0 7 10	0 8 5	10 8 8	10 5 1	10 5 1	10 5 1
Nalgonda	1,07,415	94,133	16·8	19·6	1·8	1·9	0 9 10	0 9 9	9 0 0	9 7 7	9 7 7	9 7 7
Warangal	69,211	94,614	18·6	14·9	2·7	2·3	0 12 3	0 18 6	8 5 9	8 14 5	8 14 5	8 14 5
Karimnagar	88,333	93,044	18·2	18·1	2·5	2·5	1 0 4	1 0 5	9 11 7	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0
Adilabad	90,447	91,123	11·6	14·6	0·3	0·4	0 10 10	0 11 5	11 10 8	11 1 8	11 1 8	11 1 8
Telingana	503,512	5,26,454	14·1	14·8	1·8	1·9	0 11 11	0 12 5	11 1 8	11 6 7	11 6 7	11 6 7
Grand Total	9,78,208	10,85,141	19·8	19·4	1·3	1·2	0 13 2	0 14 7	9 8 6	10 0 2	10 0 2	10 0 2

The number of pattadars increased from 9,78,203 in 1322 F. to 10,35,141 in 1331 F. or by 5·8 per cent. during the period under report. During the same period, the average size of a holding decreased in Marathwara from 25·6 acres to 24·2 acres in the case of dry lands, and from 0·7 to 0·6 acres in the case of wet lands. In Telingana the average size of dry holdings increased from 14·0 acres to 14·8 acres while that of wet holdings increased from 1·8 acres to 1·9 acres. The average assessment increased in Marathwara from 0-13-10 to Re. 1-0-1 in the case of wet lands and from Rs. 5-0-9 to Rs. 5-8-4 in the case of dry lands. In Telingana the increase was from Rs. 0-11-11 to 0-12-5 in the case of dry lands, and from Rs. 11-1-3 to Rs. 11-6-7 in the case of wet lands.

97. The gross assessment of the holdings increased from Rs. 2,79,12,095 in 1322 F. to Rs. 3,12,62,622 in 1331 F. *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 33,50,527 or 12 per cent. This increase was classified under various heads as follows :—

Heads				Amount of Increase O.S. Rs.
Relinquishment and Darkhast	..	..		88,834
Revision of Survey or Settlement	..	..		26,67,467
Change of crops	..	..	..	1,02,865
Transfer from single crop to double crop or <i>vice versa</i>	..	..	..	2,07,614
Transfer from Jagir to Khalsa or <i>vice versa</i>	..	..	..	1,36,729
Transfer from Parampoke to Culturable area	..	..	..	87,772
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	59,246
Total				33,50,527

98. The average size of a holding is much larger in Marathwara than in Telingana. On the other hand, the average assessment per holding is much higher in Telingana than in Marathwara, owing to the larger proportion of wet lands and the comparatively higher wet rates obtaining in that tract. Of the gross assessment, about 45 per cent. was levied in Marathwara and 55 per cent. in Telingana in 1331 F. as against 44 per cent and 56 per cent respectively in 1322 F. It may, however, be noted that although the assessment is higher in Telingana than in Marathwara, the Telingana ryot receives remissions as a matter of course in case of failure of crops, whilst the Marathwara ryot's lower assessment is not so fluctuating. Under the revenue system in force in the State, these seasonal remissions are granted annually in the case of wet cultivation, when the crop cannot be raised owing to vicissitudes of season, or the crop after being sown is destroyed by some pest or blight, or the crop withers for want of sufficient water. In years of scanty rainfall, as in 1330 F., these remissions in Telingana swell to a considerable amount.

The following statement shows the amounts of remissions granted under various heads in Marathwara and Telingana in 1822 F. and 1831 F. as compared with the amounts granted in a famine year like 1830 Fasli :—

Items	1822 Fasli		1830 Fasli		1831 Fasli	
	Marathwara	Telingana	Marathwara	Telingana	Marathwara	Telingana
	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Excess or defect of water ..	66,194	26,23,715	2,86,679	82,98,241	1,10,158	23,37,529
Breached Irrigation sources ..	31,281	2,02,821	27,699	2,53,040	25,210	2,89,469
Submergence of land prior to cultivation .	1,790	29,487	14	6,169	622	69,000
Talf-mal or remissions for short crops ..	2,257	87,787	53,756	10,73,054	1,460	34,026
Remissions owing to change of crop or season or source of irrigation, etc. ..	26,466	6,49,077	43,221	10,93,547	54,112	10,67,152
Remissions on account of double crop cultivation ..	19,902	2,54,657	8,913	45,625	8,171	86,586
Other remissions ..	12,231	1,64,863	1,48,467	2,99,534	1,33,156	1,49,870
Total ..	1,60,121	40,12,487	5,68,749	80,69,210	3,32,958	39,33,632
Percentage on total..	3·8	96·2	6·6	93·4	7·8	92·2

99. The total collections under all heads of land revenue, including arrears and excess collections, amounted to Rs.3,01,85,701 in 1831 F. as against Rs.2,42,95,692 in 1822 F. as detailed below :—

Heads	Total collections in	
	1822 Fasli	1831 Fasli
	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Ryotwari and Ijara villages ..	2,28,37,288	2,87,60,205
Peshkash and Maktapan ..	9,10,015	9,98,194
Government fruit trees ..	1,14,766	97,634
Miscellaneous ..	4,33,623	3,29,668
Total ..	2,42,95,692	3,01,85,701

100. Chart No. A. given on the opposite page exhibits the fluctuations in the gross assessment, the net demand and collections of the ryotwari revenue during the last decade, year by year. Charts Nos. II and IV (*vide* Chapter VII) show the variations in the total revenue and expenditure of the Land Revenue Department in each of the last ten years.

SECTION III.

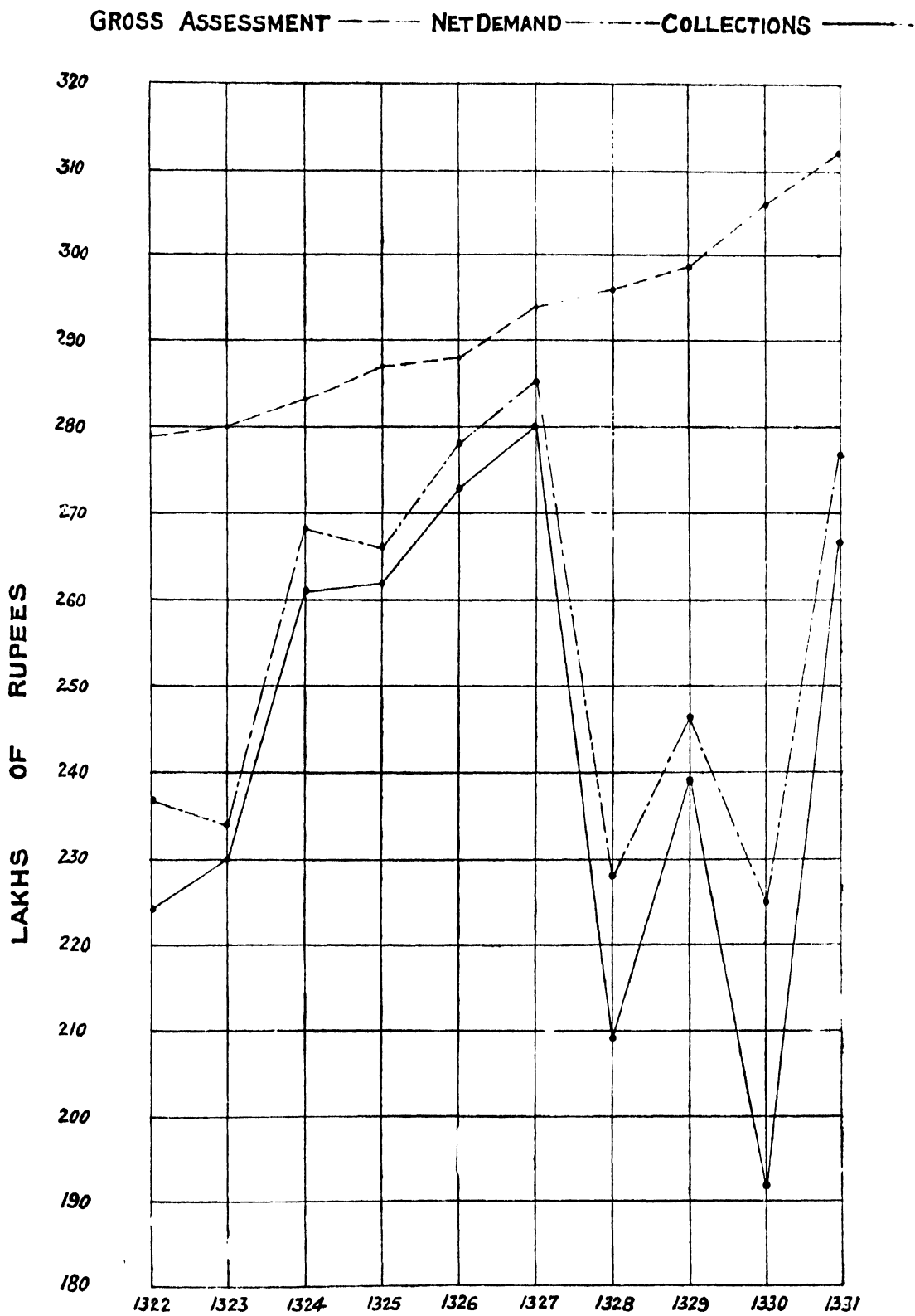
Survey and Settlement.

101. The Survey and Settlement Department was created in 1285 F. (1875 A.D.). At the commencement, some villages were surveyed on the Zamindari system of the North-West Provinces (now the United Provinces) and some on the Bombay system. These trial surveys showed that the Bombay system was better

CHAPTER II.

SECTION 2.

CHART N^o A



suited to the conditions prevailing in this country. Accordingly it was decided to carry out the surveys and settlements on the principles laid down in the famous Joint Survey Report drawn up by Mr. Goldsmid and Lieut. G. Wingate for the Bombay Presidency.

Legal sanction has been secured to survey and settlement operations by regular legislation, and Sections 77 to 102 of the Revenue Code of 1818 F. empower the Government to introduce survey and settlement operations in any part of the State, and also define the powers and duties of the officers for the demarcation of the field and village boundaries and the settlement of disputes connected therewith.

102. The Dominions are divided into two executive charges known as Survey and Settlement Divisions. the Hyderabad and Warangal Divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent, who corresponds direct with the Revenue Secretariat. Each of the Superintendents has under him a number of Assistants in charge of parties of measurers and classers.

103. The unit for survey purposes is the survey number which, in Principles of Survey. theory at least, is a field capable of being cultivated by one pair of oxen. If there are holdings within a survey number belonging to different persons, each sub-division, known as potnumber, is also demarcated, surveyed and mapped separately in order to keep the rights of individuals distinct. To prevent excessive sub-divisions of survey numbers and to avoid the necessity of having to map minute holdings, it has been ruled that sub-divisions below a certain limit (which Government is empowered to vary in different tracts and for different classes of land) should not be recognised, except with the sanction of the Settlement Officer. At present, the minimum limit is one acre for wet and eight acres for dry cultivation. This, however, does not apply to the sub-divisions which had been recognised prior to the passing of the Revenue Code of 1818 Fasli.

As a result of the prohibition of sub-divisions beyond a prescribed minimum, the survey number has come to be a unit for mapping and account purposes only. Within the survey number there may exist several rights in land which are not recognised for purposes of revenue administration and no attempt is made to show them on the survey map or in the village accounts. For this purpose a separate Record of Rights is being maintained.

104. The method adopted is that of the chain and cross-staff. Method of Survey. Before starting the survey of a village, a suitable base-line is ranged, and from this off-sets are measured to the several boundary marks on the holdings to be mapped with the chain and cross-staff. There is no limit to the size of the off-sets, but if they are very long, or if any point or points are inconveniently situated, one or more subsidiary base-lines may be run, and off-sets taken with reference to them. The chain employed measures 33 feet, and the unit of measurement is the acre. The acre is sub-divided into 40 guntas, each gunta being one chain square. Sub-divisions of a gunta are represented by annas, 16 annas making up one gunta. As this sort of revenue survey does not secure precision or accuracy in topographical details, and as it has now become a common rule in British India to connect the revenue surveys with the Trigonometrical Survey Triangulation and to adopt the system of theodolite traversing for fixing village boundaries, two officers (one from the Revenue Department and the other from the Survey and Settlement Department) were deputed by Government to study the systems of survey and settlement obtaining in the adjoining British Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, with a view to modify the system followed in the Dominions. These officers returned after due training and steps were taken to introduce necessary modifications in the system of survey followed here.

105. With a view to determine the relative fertility of fields, soils are Classification of soils for Settlement purposes. divided into the following three classes :—

(1) Regar soils, which occur extensively in Marathwara and are used for raising dry crops.

(2) Chalka soils of Telingana used for raising dry crops.

(3) Wet and garden lands.

Each of these classes is divided into two grades (1) fine uniform black and (2) coarser red or greyish.

Each holding is examined by classers minutely, field by field, in accordance with certain fixed principles, and the results are closely supervised in order to secure a uniform standard of valuation. The principles adopted are mainly those laid down in the Joint Survey Report of the Bombay Presidency with such modifications as local circumstances necessitate. In the case of soils of class (1) mentioned above, their relative value is determined by depth, and in the other two cases by the relative proportions of clay and sand found in them.

From the agricultural point of view, the maximum depth of soil which is necessary to be considered is 3 feet or $1\frac{3}{4}$ cubits. A depth of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ cubit renders the soil unfit for cultivation. Hence the grades of soils of the first class are fixed from $1\frac{3}{4}$ cubits to $\frac{1}{4}$ cubit, there being a difference of $\frac{1}{4}$ cubit in the depth of any two consecutive grades. Thus there are 7 divisions of each grade of the soils of class (1) viz., $1\frac{3}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ cubits deep. The best in the first grade is valued as one whole or 16 annas in the rupee, the second at 15 annas and so on down to the lowest, which is valued at 3 annas. The best in the second grade is valued at 15 annas and the lowest at 2 annas. In the case of soils of the 2nd and 3rd classes, each grade is divided into 4 sub-classes as the proportion of clay is $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ or less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole. The relative value of each of these sub-classes will be evident from the following table :—

Class	Relative value in annas	PROPORTION OF CLAY IN			
		WET AND GARDEN LANDS		DRY CHALKA LAND	
		1st grade 'black'	2nd grade 'red'	1st grade 'black'	2nd grade 'red'
1	16	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..
2	15	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	..
3	14	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	..
4	11	less than $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
5	8	..	less than $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	5	..	..	less than $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
7	3	..	..	..	less than $\frac{1}{4}$

Besides depth of soil and admixture of sand, there are other accidental faults which depreciate the value of the land. Eight such faults are considered, viz., (1) *Chunkhad*, or admixture of nodules of limestone, (2) *Gochu*, or admixture of big lumps of limestone, (3) *Utarwat*, or sloping surface of land, (4) *Walsar*, or admixture of sand, (5) *Reswat*, or want of cohesion among the constituent particles of the soil owing to admixture of fine sand, (6) *Dhupan*, or exposure to scouring from flow of water in the rainy season, (7) *Upalwat* or excessive moisture from surface springs, and (8) *Karal*, or impermeability to water. Each of these faults is generally held to lower the valuation of any soil by one class.

106. To determine the soil value of a field, it is divided into a number of compartments depending upon its area, shape, and uniformity or otherwise of the soil. At least two compartments are made, however small the field may be. The soil value of

each compartment is determined on the principles already described, and from these an average is struck to represent the soil value of the field. Thus, if the average soil value of a field works out to 10 annas, the field will bear 10/16 or 5/8 of the maximum rate.

107. After the maximum rates proposed by the Settlement Officer are approved of by Government, the assessment for each individual field is calculated according to the classification values. The assessments so arrived at are announced to the ryots, this operation being known as *sunaoni* or Settlement Jamabandi.

108. The settlement introduced is fixed for a number of years, usually 30 years. After the expiry of the period the settlement is liable to alteration at the operation which is known as Revision Settlement.

109. Annual remissions of land revenue are granted when crops fail or are not cultivated owing to vicissitudes of the season. Dry lands and such wet lands as are irrigated from wells are, as a rule, not entitled to any remission but in the case of wet lands irrigated from artificial irrigation sources, should the crop fail, or the ryot not be able to cultivate his field owing to excess or deficit of water, breach of irrigation sources, or any other similar cause or causes beyond his control, the land revenue on the field affected is remitted for the year. This practice, combined with the freedom given to the ryots to resign ends on application, causes variations from year to year in the amounts recoverable from the individual Pattadars, necessitating a detailed inspection of the holdings during the cultivating season, and a settlement of accounts at the close of the agricultural year. This last operation is known as Jamabandi and forms a peculiar feature of all Ryotwari Settlement. The time of carrying out this annual Settlement is at the end of the agricultural year, *i.e.*, the last two weeks of Khurdad and the first two weeks of Tir (from middle of April to middle of May).

110. The following statement shows the amount of original measurement done during the decade 1822 to 1831 Fasli. and classification work carried out by the Department in each of the last ten years and the average cost of the same per acre :—

Fasli year	ORIGINAL MEASUREMENT			ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION		
	Villages	Acres	Average cost per acre	Villages	Acres	Average cost per acre
			O.S.Rs. A. P.			O.S.Rs. A. P.
1822 ..	72	2,37,062	0 4 3	..	..	..
1828 ..	30	40,741	0 5 11	7	24,388	0 1 2
1824 ..	20	70,178	0 4 7	49	1,38,606	0 1 7
1825 ..	79	1,87,813	0 2 2	42	1,00,629	0 1 5
1826 ..	50	1,02,945	0 2 2	56	1,28,362	0 6 9
1827 ..	53	1,30,165	0 5 8	49	98,220	0 6 2
1828 ..	55	94,988	0 4 9	61	95,742	0 2 2
1829 ..	79	1,25,430	0 6 4	51	89,866	0 1 11
1830 ..	195	2,99,653	0 6 7	147	1,61,531	0 2 8
1831 ..	343	6,42,706	0 4 3	360	2,93,684	0 4 5

111. The number of villages into which revised or original settlement rates were introduced during the decade under review and the amount of increase caused thereby in the assessment are shown, year by year, in the statement below :—

Fasli year	Number of villages	Amount of increase O.S. Rs.
1822 ..	272	67,858
1823 ..	331	42,346
1824 ..	1,080	5,85,798
1825 ..	190	1,19,960
1826 ..	86	14,395
1827 ..	1,799	8,02,127
1828 ..	1,081	8,08,449
1829 ..	1,154	4,88,650
1830 ..	361	2,09,184
1831 ..	854	3,14,725

112. The expenditure on the Department increased from Rs. 2,32,080 in 1822 F. to Rs. 4,98,245 in 1831 F, the average per year during the decade being Rs. 3,04,082.

SECTION IV.

Excise.

113. The Abkari or Excise revenue of the State is derived from the duties imposed on country spirits, foreign spirits, mohwa flower, sendhi, opium, hemp and other intoxicating drugs.

114. Country spirit is distilled in the Dominions entirely from the flowers of the mohwa tree (*Bassia*), which grows wild, especially in Telingana. Under the old system of administration, three descriptions of Government rights in the produce of the mohwa tree were recognised, viz.,

- (1) the right to collect the flower and the seed ;
- (2) the right to collect the duty and
- (3) the right to manufacture and sell liquor.

These rights were sold by auction, either separately or combined, for periods varying from one to ten years.

115. The business of manufacture and sale of liquor was carried on as a hereditary profession by a class of people known as Kalals. Pot-stills of simple construction were used for purposes of distillation and each Kalal had a separate still of his own attached to his shop. These shops and stills were scattered far and wide over the Dominions and tended to make Government control very difficult. To add to the difficulties, the Sarf-i-Khas and Paigah *ilakas* and many jagirdars possessed abkari rights, which were in most cases supported by *Sanads* (title deeds) granted by former rulers. These independent rights were a great obstacle in the way of reform.

116. In 1299 F. an attempt was made by Government to permanently acquire the abkari rights of jagirdars by payment of cash compensations, but the scheme failed. Three years later, however, the Government made a second attempt and succeeded in leasing the rights of jagirdars in the Secunderabad circle on payment of an annual cash compensation equal to the average of the previous three years' revenue. Encouraged by this success, Government appointed a Commission in 1317 F. to enquire into the abkari rights of Jagirdars and to assess compensation payable to them. The Commission

worked till 1819 F. when it was brought to a close and the cases then pending were taken up by the Revenue Secretariat. The work of acquisition of abkari rights was not delayed pending the final settlement of the claims of each Jagirdar. Control over the abkari was immediately assumed and a provisional compensation settled with the Jagirdars, which was regularly paid "to account" up to the final decision of the claims by the Government.

117. With the sanction of His late Highness, the control of the Sarf-i-Khas abkari was transferred to the Diwani *ilaka* in 1315 F. An agreement was subsequently entered into with the Paigah estates, whereby the liquor contracts of the Paigah *ilakas* as also the contracts, in which liquor was combined with sendhi, were to be controlled and managed by Government and the actual income less the expenses of management was to be made over to the Paigahs.

(c) Sarf-i-Khas Abkari transferred to Diwani. 118 Thus, having acquired control over the abkari of the Jagirs, the Sarf-i-Khas and the Paigahs, Government was free to introduce the reforms it had in view. The Madras "Contract Distillery System" was adopted. Under this system, the manufacture of liquor, concentrated in a few central distilleries under close Government supervision, is separated from its sale; a still-head duty is levied on the liquor manufactured and the right of retail vend is sold annually in public auction by separate shops. As regards the vend of liquor, the "Minimum Guarantee System" was introduced. Under this system, the vend contractor has to guarantee the payment to Government of a minimum amount annually. In consideration of the guarantee, the contractor is allowed the exclusive right to sell, in the area allotted to him, a quantity of liquor, which is determined with reference to the still-head duty fixed by Government, and the amount agreed upon by the contractor. Government also fixes the distillery from which the contractor has to obtain his liquor and the rate at which he is to be supplied at the distillery. The maximum retail sale rate to the public is also fixed. As a result of these measures, the contractors erected large and up-to-date steam distilleries at Hyderabad, Parbhani and Mahbubnagar, and with the establishment of central distilleries, pot-stills in the Dominions came to an end.

(2) The City Circle. 119. In the city, the hereditary rights of Kalals were confirmed on their conforming to the rules prescribed by the Abkari Department. They were successfully induced to remove their stills to a high-walled enclosure at Narayanguda. The separate duty on mohwa was abolished.

(3) The Secunderabad Circle. 120. The abkari of the Secunderabad Circle, which includes the town and cantonment of Secunderabad, the military stations of Trimulgherry, Bolarum, Bowenpally and other smaller regimental stations and a zone of ten miles round the cantonment, was formerly under the direct control of the cantonment authorities, but, as there was constant friction with the liquor vendors of the adjoining villages, the British Government, in the year 1879 A.D. (1289 F.) transferred the excise administration to the Nizam's Government under certain conditions entailing payment of Rs. 22,750 per mensem or Rs. 2,73,000 per annum. This arrangement was altered later on and now the whole of the net revenue, including revenue from opium and ganja *minus* administration charges and compensation payable to Jagirdars, is made over for the use of the town and cantonment of Secunderabad.

After the transfer of the Secunderabad Abkari to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, the central distillery, which had been in existence in Secunderabad for many years for the supply of country spirits, came to be worked by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Abkari Department. As this proved unsatisfactory, the contract system was introduced in 1304 F. and continued to the end of 1318 F. In 1319 F. the new system of separating the right to manufacture from the right to sell

liquor was introduced. This system has been in force since then, with such alterations as were considered necessary at the time of each renewal of contract. In 1328 F. the contract was leased out for a period of 5 years on condition that the contractor should pay an increase, over and above the previous amount (*viz.*, Rs. 8,05,000), of Rs. 3,25,000 annually for the first three years and Rs. 3,50,000 annually for the next two years.

121. In view of the growing importance of the Department, a separate Appointment of an Excise Commissioner. Excise Commissioner was appointed in 1323 F.

122. As a result of the various reforms introduced and the elimination Revenue from the sale of of Jagir competition, the excise revenue continues to expand. The total revenue derived from the sale of country spirits, sendhi and gulmohwa in 1331 F. was Rs. 1,47,37,893 as against Rs. 81,70,538 in 1321 F. During the decade under review, the revenue increased by 67·5 per cent. due in a large measure to the vigorous administration introduced and the salutary reforms effected in the Department.

123. In accordance with the terms of an agreement made with the Government of India, the cultivation of poppy in the Opium. Dominions was prohibited in 1881, and all opium for consumption has since then been imported from Malwa under passes issued by the Opium Agent. Up to 1322 F. the rate of duty fixed by the Government was B.G. Rs. 700 per chest of 70 seers. In 1323 F. the rate was raised to B. G. Rs. 1,200 per chest in conformity with the enhancement made in British India.

Opium imported by contractors used to be stored under Government supervision in four godowns located at Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Warangal and issued to contractors from time to time according to their requirements. In 1324 F. the contract system was abolished and a sole commission agent was appointed by Government to import opium into the State on behalf of the Government. According to the terms of agreement with the Agent, he is paid at the rate of Rs. 11 per seer of opium imported by him, this rate including the cost, transit charges and the agent's profits. The godowns in the districts have been abolished and now there is only one central godown in the Abkari Talukdar's office at Hyderabad, where opium is stored.

124. Formerly, the monopoly of the retail vend of opium, with which was combined the right to import opium, used to be sanctioned, often by districts but sometimes by smaller areas also. With the abolition of the contract system in 1324 F. Vend of Opium. arrangements have been made for the retail vend of opium to the public through Government agents, who are supplied with opium from the Government godown, at the rate of 1½ tolas per O.S. Rupee, the agents being paid commission on the quantities sold. Each agent has to guarantee the sale of a minimum quantity of opium and is liable to make good any deficiency in the amount. The number of opium shops is limited to each area.

125. The total income under this head increased from Rs. 7,08,237 in 1321 F. to Rs. 10,20,377 in 1331 F. or by 43·6 per Revenue from Opium. cent. during the decade under review. The increased revenue is due chiefly to the restrictions imposed on the import of the drug and the enhanced duty levied, and not to any abnormal increase in the consumption of the drug.

126. Prior to 1318 F. (1909 A.D.) there were no restrictions imposed on the cultivation of the hemp plant, but in that year Hemp drugs. hemp cultivation was restricted to specific licensed areas, the disposal of the licensed crop being carried out under Government supervision. The crop is stored in Government godowns from whence it is issued to the vendors as required. The right of vend is sold by auction and a duty is levied on the quantity sold. In 1324 F. the rate of duty on ganja was increased from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7-8-0 per seer, and that on bhang from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0. In 1329 F. the duty was further increased to Rs. 10 and Rs. 2 respectively.

127. The total receipt from the sale of ganja and bhang rose from Rs. 86,990 in 1321 F. to Rs. 2,23,738 in 1331 F. the increase being to a large extent due to enhanced rates of duty on these drugs.

128. The receipts under the various heads of excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,51,28,658 in 1331 F. as against Rs. 89,65,765 in 1321 F. showing an increase of 68·7 per cent. during the decade, while the expenditure of the Department increased from Rs. 1,55,983 in 1321 F. to Rs. 8,99,335 in 1331 F. How the total income and expenditure fluctuated from year to year, during the last decade, can be seen from Charts Nos. II and IV given in Chapter VII.

SECTION V.

Forest Department.

129. In the early days of rural economy in these Dominions, as elsewhere, when land was parcelled out for cultivation, vast tracts carrying valuable forest growth were either recklessly brought under the axe for cultivation or treated as village wastes for the benefit of grazing cattle or supplying firewood, etc. to the "pet" agriculturist. Forests more remote sheltered dacoits and wild beasts and were preserved for game purposes. For centuries, forests were considered subservient to the interests of the agriculturist and were consequently administered by the district officials. Whether or not the earlier administrators realised the material contributions of the forests to the physical and economic welfare of the country, the outstanding fact remains that no systematic steps were taken for their preservation. The forests in the Karimnagar and Warangal districts seem to have been depleted of the big sized teak and other precious timber trees which were exported down the Godavari to the sea.

130. During the period of comparative immunity from brigandage and dacoity in the latter half of the 19th century, with the increase of population and prosperity, and the attendant demand for timber and fuel, desultory attempts were made to protect the more valuable timbers. With this object, during the premiership of Sir Salar Jung, the Forest Department was created in 1277 F. (1867 A.D.). As technical direction was very scarce in those days, it was placed under non-professional officers for nearly 2 decades and its sole work was to protect and sell 8 valuable species of trees, designated as 'Reserved' or 'Irsali' timber under a set of elementary rules. The rest of the produce and the administration remained in the hands of the District officials. Thus there existed a sort of dual control in the management of forest areas.

During the same period grand schemes for expansion of cultivation, embodying rules to repopulate deserted villages or to lease banjar lands, were brought into existence and consequently lakhs of acres of forest were absorbed and passed into the hands of private individuals.

131. Later on the services of trained European officers were secured and among them the work of Mr. Ballantine, I.F.S., (from 1297 F. to 1302 F.), during the premiership of Sir Asman Jah, deserves special mention. In 1298 F. the supervision of the Forest Department was transferred from the Home Secretary to the Revenue Secretary and since then the Forest Department has continued under the Revenue Secretariat.

For administrative purposes, the entire area under the charge of the Department was divided into 4 divisions corresponding to the 4 Revenue Subas, and the strength of the establishment consisted of :---

Assistant Conservators	.. 4
Rangers	.. 12
Foresters	.. 10
Forest Guards	.. 208

Mr. Ballantine deputed his Assistants to report on the forests of different districts, and submitted to the Government a series of valuable reports on the territorial extent and the physical and economic importance (direct and indirect) of forests to the welfare of the country. He insisted on the need of reafforestation in the Marathwara and Karnatic districts, where short-sighted pseudo-philanthropy had converted once flourishing forest areas into treeless wastes, and on the necessity of adopting strong and immediate measures to conserve and improve the existing forests in the Telingana districts, where he pointed out the existence of numberless dilapidated tanks and kuntas as a result of indiscriminate destruction of tree growth higher up in the catchment areas. These valuable reports prompted the Government to declare its Forest Policy in these terms (*vide* Government review dated 25th Amardad 1299 F. on the Forest Administration Report for 1298 F.) :-

“ Government is always ready to give due consideration to the useful schemes of re-afforestation in the Karnatic and Marathwara districts and will anxiously wait for them. It has never been the intention of Government to destroy valuable forests for the sake of cultivation save in those cases where big sources of irrigation exist and provided sufficient forest areas remain to supply adequately the requirements of the country.”

132. In the year 1303 F. Government declared the following vast tracts covered with forest growth (including the existing villages and cultivations) as protected forests and placed them under the sole charge of the Forest Department : -

	Sq. miles
(1) Amrabad in the Mahbubnagar district ..	800
(2) Pakhal in Warangal	1,850
(3) Mahadeopur in Karimnagar ..	750
(4) Kankgiri in Warangal	90
Total ..	3,490

In fact the year 1303 F. marked the commencement of a new era in the history of forest administration in these Dominions. Definite rules were enacted by the Government for the administration of these protected areas and the dual control was ended in them, but, it remained prevalent in other parts. To effect legal control completely over forests, a special Forest Act was enacted in 1309 F. *viz.* Act II of 1309 F.

In areas other than protected, the number of *Irsali* (Reserved) timbers was increased to 19 (subsequently reduced to 17). The destructive methods of sale of timber practised hitherto by the Forest as well as by the Revenue officials were superseded, through the strenuous efforts of Mr. Ballantine. His successor, Mr. Biscoe, and after him Mr. Sohrabji managed the Department on the main lines laid down by him, and the work of reconnaissance and protection of forest areas was pushed on energetically. By their strong and incessant representations they were able to make the usefulness and value of the forest areas realised. The rules for the lease of banjar and repopulation of deserted villages were cancelled. The necessity of consulting the Forest Department prior to giving away any forest area for cultivation was very strongly insisted on. Protection of course could not be rapidly extended to the more remote districts, and during 1316 to 1318 F. a scheme to populate the Adilabad district was launched, which resulted in considerable diminution of valuable forests in that district.

The earlier years of administration were beset with difficulties which is not surprising considering that the Department was charged with the unpopular duty of protecting the heritage of nature from the rapacity of mankind, a duty which naturally roused the agricultural population as well as powerful private individuals. Up to the end of 1321 F. (during the incumbency of Mr. Sohrabji) exploration and demarcation of forest areas followed by

strenuous efforts to introduce protection and some form of regular management were the chief features of the administration of the Department.

Work on those lines, which is not yet completed in the more backward tracts of the country, is being pursued steadily though slowly and in consequence large tracts of forests have been saved from ruin and are gradually being brought under efficient management.

At the close of 1321 F. the total forest area under the control of the Forest Department stood as shown below :—

	Sq. miles
Protected .. .. .	.. 8,015
Unclassed .. .. .	.. 4,427
Total	.. 12,442

This was divided into 8 forest divisions and administered by the following establishment under one Conservator :—

Assistant Conservators ..	8
Sub-Assistant	9
Rangers	22
Foresters	59
Forest Guards	517

To recruit a trained staff, a limited number of stipendiary students were sent to the Dehra Dun Forest School, but that was not enough for the growing requirements of the Department and consequently a local Forest School was opened in the year 1314 F. for the training of Rangers.

133. After Mr. Ballantine the Department had not the benefit of trained and professional guidance. The services of Mr. H. H. Forteath, I.F.S. however, were borrowed in the year 1322 F. to inspect the forests of these Dominions and advise the Government regarding their administration. After inspecting a greater portion of these forests he submitted a valuable report embodying suggestions for future management ; but soon after the presentation of this report the services of Mr. F. A. Lodge, I.F.S., C.I.E., a senior Conservator of the Madras Presidency (retired), were engaged in 1323 F. as Conservator. As much of the pioneer work of selection, protection and, to a good extent, of demarcation had been completed, thanks to his predecessors, Mr. Biscoe and Mr. Sohrabji, he set himself to introduce immediately systematic exploitation under working plans and felling schemes in lieu of sale by permits. For this purpose he found some of the existing forest divisions and ranges too heavy and felt keenly the necessity of splitting them into two or more. He submitted a reorganization scheme which was sanctioned and given effect to in 1324-1325 F. For supreme technical direction a post of Inspector-General was created with two Conservators under him, one for the forests of the Telingana districts (Eastern Circle) and the other for the Marathwara and Karnatic districts (Western Circle). The number of forest divisions was increased from 8 to 12 and two posts of Working Plan Officers were created. The reorganised subordinate establishment was as under, and remained the same till the close of 1331 F. :—

Assistant Conservators ..	16
Sub-Asst.	8
Forest Rangers	68
Deputy	50
Foresters	86
Forest Guards	720

As the Forest Act II of 1309 F. was found inadequate for the growing requirements of the Forest Department it was superseded by Act I of 1326 F.

To pave the way for drawing up working plans or felling schemes, the survey of an area of 3,048 sq. miles of Telingana forests on a scale of 2"=1 mile was completed under the direction of Mr. T. E.M. Claudius at a total cost of Rs. 1,35,438 and the resultant maps were published at the G.T. Survey Office at Dehra Dun. It was also arranged with the Survey of India to survey the remaining forest areas *pari passu* with the topographical survey of the country.

As the trained subordinate staff was inadequate to carry out properly the work of improvement and conservancy, a Forest School was opened in 1325 F. as had been done previously also, for the training of Rangers.

In short, the year 1323 F. is the second landmark (1303 F. being the first) in the forest administration in these Dominions. From 1324 F. onwards higher forestry progressed more rapidly. The energy of the Department was directed mainly towards the survey and reservation of forest areas, the introduction of felling schemes and works of improvement, the systematic exploitation of forest produce, the development of a sustained healthy revenue, and the consolidation and conservation of a big valuable forest estate.

134. The total forest area in 1322 F. was shown as 12,355 sq. miles (8,033·1 sq. miles of protected forests and 4,322·8 sq. miles of open forests). As a result of the rectification of old areas and the addition of new ones, the total forest area stood at 9,861 sq. miles (7,009·52 sq. miles of protected forests and 2,851·49 sq. miles of open forests) at the close of 1331 F. as detailed below :—

Divisions	Area in sq. miles at the close of 1331 Fasli	
	Protected Forests	Open Forests
<i>Eastern Circle</i>		
Hanamkonda ..	1,248·06	139·28
Khammam ..	803·19	241·53
Karimnagar ..	786·21	51·78
Nizamabad ..	475·98	141·90
Medak ..	161·16	138·45
Nalgonda ..	167·20	147·20
Total of Eastern Circle ..	3,636·80	860·14
<i>Western Circle.</i>		
Laksetipet ..	1,092·69	148·23
Nirmal ..	679·60	279·42
Mahbubnagar ..	928·97	78·81
Aurangabad ..	215·84	226·56
Nander ..	228·10	252·51
Gulbarga ..	233·02	215·82
Total of Western Circle ..	3,372·72	1,491·85
Grand Total ..	7,009·52	2,851·49

The Shikargah, established in 1314 F., was transferred from the Sarfi-Khas to the management of the Forest Department and added to the Hanamkonda Division in 1331 F.

The forest area is only 11·3 per cent. of the total area of the State against about 23 per cent. in British India. Under the new Forest Act passed into law on the 1st Ardibehisht 1325 F. the maximum of village forests has been fixed at 20 per cent. of the total village cultivable area, so that when all the area outside the village forest area is occupied, the village forest would be 25 per cent. of the occupied area.

185. The following statement shows the length of boundaries newly demarcated, externally and internally, in each of the years of the last decade and the average cost of the same :—

Fasli year	EXTERNAL DEMARCATION		INTERNAL DEMARCATION	
	Length in miles	Cost per mile	Length in miles	Cost per mile
		O.S. Rs. a. p.		O.S. Rs. a. p.
1322	43	1 9 5	250	0 15 3
1323	361	1 1 6	49	1 0 11
1324	843	2 8 5	315	0 6 8
1325	1,387	1 10 0	177	2 4 6
1326	822	5 14 0	156	3 10 2
1327	878	7 3 2	109	3 1 4
1328	835	3 14 6	27	3 9 10
1329	691	6 13 7	..	..
1330	246	5 2 8	77	6 6 10
1331	167	7 8 0	7	4 3 10

The total length of the forest boundaries completed to the end of 1331 F. was 10,447·5 miles. All forests in the Medak Division have been completely demarcated.

136. The forest survey establishment maintained from 1313 F. ceased to be a separate branch in 1322 F. and the surveyors were absorbed into the permanent forest establishment. They were appointed to the different divisions to carry out demarcation work. In 1323 F. a retired officer of the Survey of India Party was engaged to make a detailed survey of the Yellandu forests and was allowed some establishment. This special survey party continued to work to the end of 1329 F., and surveyed and mapped altogether 3,340·10 sq. miles of forests along the Godavari in the Karimnagar and Warangal districts. It was abolished about the end of 1329 F. and the detailed survey of the remaining forests of the State was entrusted to the Survey of India Party, which surveyed, during the decade, reserves in the Nander and Parbhani districts and small forest areas in Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Hanamkonda and Karimnagar. Divisional surveyors were employed on map drawing, demarcation of coupes and preparation of boundary surveys of protected forests.

137. The following statement shows the extent of area over which fire protection was successfully attempted in each of the years of the decade under review and the cost involved :—

Fasli year	Miles	Cost per mile
		O.S.
		Rs. a. p.
1322 ..	405	3 12 6
1323 ..	455	4 3 9
1324 ..	434	3 8 4
1325 ..	464	3 12 5
1326 ..	418	7 14 8
1327 ..	521	6 14 6
1328 ..	750	4 8 11
1329 ..	812	..
1330 ..	804	8 6 1
1331 ..	921	7 3 6

138. From the figures available, it would appear that the construction of buildings for the Forest Department cost on an average Rs. 3,175 per year during the decade under review. The more important of the buildings constructed were the Assistant Conservators' Offices at Gulbarga and Mahbubnagar, and the Sub-Assistant Conservators' Offices at Chinnur and Asafabad.

139. Prior to 1323 F., forest revenue was mainly derived from the sale of timber from **Ijara* and ** *Naolawni* lands or from Government forests, where selected trees were felled and sold to permit holders. Revenue from the former source reached the highest figure in 1322 and 1323 F. and then dwindled down abruptly in the subsequent years in consequence of contraction of *ijara* and *naolawni* lands. Sale by permit was stopped as it tended to the deterioration of the forest stock. Fellings were restricted to the annual coupes only and the number and area of the annual coupes increased very gradually. Thus, revenue was placed on a more solid and substantial basis and divested of its temporary and injurious nature. With the expansion of the work of conservancy and the increase in the numerical strength, pay and emoluments of the establishment, in consequence of the introduction of the Time Scale in 1330 F., the average annual expenses were more than doubled compared with those in the previous decade. Consequently the annual surplus sank down to a negative figure in some years and to a very low figure on the average.

140. The total income from the forests amounted to Rs. 9,57,808 in 1331 F. as compared with Rs. 8,13,067 in 1321 F. the average for the ten years ending 1331 F. being Rs. 10,82,041. The cost of the Department averaged Rs. 5,13,528 per year, during the decade under review, increasing from Rs. 2,23,833 in 1321 F. to Rs. 8,26,715 in 1331 F. The fluctuations in the receipts and expenditure of the Department, year by year, during the last ten years, are shown in the Charts Nos. III and IV given in Chapter VII.

141. For the first time in the history of the State forests, a " plan of operations " was prepared in each division in 1325 F. outlining the works to be carried out in 1326 F. The results were not satisfactory at first, but later on they proved more successful.

In order to afford Forest officers an opportunity for mutual exchange of views and to introduce uniformity in the administration, a Forest Conference was first held in 1326 F. and again in 1328 F. under the supervision of the Inspector-General, when the Conservators and several of the Divisional Forest officers attended and some important papers were read.

For the purpose of supplying Rangers to fill the revised cadre of establishment, a training class was started in 1325 F. at Nizamabad and was closed in 1327 F. after the required number of students had passed out.

In 1330 F., a research party headed by one Assistant Conservator was organised to enumerate and survey, under the direction of the Inspector-General, all the economic forest products growing in these Dominions, to investigate into their uses and to work out on a commercial basis the cost of their collection and transport to the market. The party was provisionally sanctioned for three years and the total expenses incurred on it during the two years 1330 and 1331 F. amounted to Rs. 18,666.

SECTION VI

Customs.

142. The Customs revenue of the State is derived from the two following sources :—

- (i) Duties on imports and exports.
- (ii) Octroi duty levied at Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

The term " Octroi " is used to express the duty that is levied when local produce and articles manufactured in the State are brought into the

* Lands given on kowl in order to encourage cultivation and repopulate deserted villages.

** Lands newly taken up for cultivation.

cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. It is quite distinct from the export or import duty levied on articles that cross the frontier. Octroi, in fact, is a duty on the products and manufactures of the State imported into Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The tariff for this duty is the same as that for customs, along with which it is collected by the Customs Department.

143. Prior to the year 1270 F. (1860 A.D.) there was no Customs Department in the State, nor was the collection of the duties on merchandise carried out according to any definite plan or policy. Notwithstanding the absence of roads and other facilities for trade, each Jagir, and even each Diwani taluk and village had a separate Customs Department known as *Sayer*, with its various intricate demands on trade in the shape of imposts derived from customs, transit and excise duties, which were multiplied under various names such as *Rahdari*, *Huqdari*, etc., in the most confusing manner, facilitating frauds and subjecting commerce to innumerable grievous exactions. Besides these imposts in the *mufasssil*, all articles brought into the city of Hyderabad, or the adjoining cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum, had to pay a separate local duty known as *Chungi*, which is the present Octroi. Although individually these duties were light, it was estimated that the trader had to pay in the aggregate about 15 per cent. on the value of his goods. The method of collecting these duties was also not calculated to encourage trade. They were farmed out to the highest bidders, who in their turn exacted as much money as possible from traders by fair means or foul. It is no wonder, therefore, that this vexatious system of transit duties, combined with the dire effects of war, pestilence and famine, which were constant visitors during those early days, almost destroyed all internal and external trade. In a commercial treaty entered into with the East India Company in 1211 F. (1802 A.D.) there was a provision by which transit duties on all traffic passing through the Nizam's and British territories were to be abolished, but this remained for many years a dead letter although the village exactions were to some extent curtailed.

It was during the Ministry of Sir Salar Jung I that attention was directed to this unsatisfactory state of affairs. The subject of transit duties was revived in 1264 F. (1855 A.D.) and a supplementary treaty was entered into with the East India Company, by which all impediments to trade were removed. Transit duties and other illegal imposts were abolished and only the import and export duties on merchandise crossing the frontiers of the State and the Octroi duty levied in the Hyderabad City and the cantonments were retained, and these were to be collected exclusively by Government.

In 1271-1272 F. (1862-1863 A.D.) a central Customs Department, under the direct control of Government, was established in the metropolis, but the system of farming out the right to collect the customs duties continued till the year 1285 F. (1876 A.D.). In the latter year, however, customs-houses were opened on the frontier and at important military stations, and it was laid down that, in future, duties were to be collected at these places only by officers appointed, and according to a definite tariff fixed, by Government.

144. The Sarf-i-Khas *ilaka* and all Jagirdars, Maktadars, etc., who suffered owing to the abolition of the *Sayer* duties, were paid compensation in the shape of jagirs yielding an aggregate revenue of Rs. 2,85,500 per annum. In addition, cash compensation to the extent of Rs. 26,317 was paid annually: Rs. 13,904 to the Sarf-i-Khas and Rs. 12,413 to 26 individuals.

145. The Customs Department, as at present constituted, consists of a central office at Hyderabad presided over by an officer styled the Commissioner of Customs, who directs all the affairs of the Department subject to the control of the Government in the Revenue Department. Under the Commissioner there are three Assistants and ten Customs

Superintendents. Each Assistant is in charge of a Circle and each Superintendent in charge of a Customs-house. Under the orders of the Superintendents work Ameens, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Chowkidars and Nakedars. To each Customs-house or Mahsulkhana are attached a number of sub-stations called Pets, Chowkis and Nakas.

146. The first Customs tariff was fixed in 1274 F. (1864 A.D.). It was arranged on the basis of a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty with the result that in cases, where duty was fixed with reference to specific weights and measures, the present rate of duty has fallen much below the percentage originally fixed. A Commission was appointed in 1331 F. to go into this and similar other anomalies in the Hyderabad tariff.

Opium and salt have been treated separately from the rest of the articles. Opium, being subject to special charges under the excise rules, has been removed from the Customs tariff, and the duty on it, which is regulated by special rules, is collected by the Excise Department. The import duty on salt is not subject to the 5 per cent. limit, but has been fixed at Rs. 2 per pallah of 120 seers (which is about 25 per cent. of the current price of salt) in conformity with the policy of the Government of India of making the salt duties uniform all over India. Silver till recently was also an exception to the general 5 per cent. rule. Prior to 1302 F. (1893 A.D.), the rate of duty on this article was only 1 per cent. In that year it was raised to 5 per cent. and continued so till 1306 F. (1897 A.D.), when again it was raised to 10 per cent. Towards the close of 1313 F. (1904 A.D.) it was further increased to 25 per cent. and this enhanced rate obtained till the beginning of Shahrewar 1315 F. (1906 A.D.), when it was reduced to 5 per cent. which is the current rate. The enhancement of the duty on silver between the years 1306 F. (1897 A.D.) and 1315 F. (1906 A.D.) was carried out with the consent of the Government of India, in order to assist the currency policy of His Exalted Highness' Government to check the importation of silver for illicit coinage. The enhancement was no doubt successful in considerably diminishing the imports of silver, the value of which fell from an annual average of 22½ lakhs of rupees between the years 1302 and 1306 Fasli (1893-1897 A.D.) to as low as 44½ thousand rupees between 1313 and 1315 Fasli (1904-1906 A.D.). But on the whole the enhanced duty did not prove an unqualified success; it led to a great deal of smuggling and was eventually abandoned.

During the decade under review, some changes were made in the tariff rates. An export duty of 5 per cent. was imposed on dry chillies and the export duty on sheep was increased to Rs. 35 per hundred head. Similarly the duty on some other articles was also increased, the present rates being as shown below :—

Articles		Export duty per palla		
		O.S.Rs. A. P.		
Indigo	30	0 0
Cottonseed	0	8 0
Cotton	5	0 0
Sesamum	1	4 0
Castor	1	0 0
Groundnut	1	0 0
Wheat	0	12 0
Rice (fine)	3	8 0
Rice (coarse)	1	4 0
Gram	1	4 0
Ghee	12	0 0
Jawari (white)	0	12 0
Jawari (yellow)	0	10 0

Iron ploughs and other agricultural implements, custard apple, charoli, kumrak and harpharevdi were exempted from customs duty. Remission of duty was granted permanently in respect of the export of local manufactures, import of motor cars (upto 20 H. P.) by gazetted officers, and the manufacture of earthenware. The export duty on old and broken brass and aluminium utensils was abolished.

147. Up to the year 1322 F. (1913 A.D.) there was no legislation regarding customs tariffs, all matters connected therewith being decided according to departmental rules and orders. But in the year 1322 F. (1913 A.D.), a Customs Act (Act No. 5 of 1322 F.) was passed, which consolidated and amended the existing rules and regulations. This Act enumerated the dutiable and exempted articles, and detailed schedules of import and export tariffs have been appended to it, which may be altered only by the President in Council subject to the sanction of His Exalted Highness.

The Schedules are four in number, as detailed below :—

Schedule 1 gives a list of articles on which customs duty is leviable both at the time of export and import.

Schedule 2 enumerates articles which are charged only import duty but are free from export duty.

Schedule 3 gives a list of articles which are subject to export duty, but not import duty.

Schedule 4 enumerates articles exempt from both import and export duties.

All customs officers have been authorised by the Act to seize goods regarding which attempt to evade customs duty is suspected. They are also empowered to have search warrants issued by 1st Class Magistrates to search the person or property of any person suspected of a customs offence. These search warrants are enforceable through the police according to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. Customs offences are ordinarily tried departmentally, but in the case of persistent offenders and also in case any customs officer is involved, the case may be sent up to a Magistrate for trial at the discretion of the Customs Commissioner.

148. The octroi tariff, as already stated, is the same as the customs import tariff, octroi is not levied on articles on which either import or export customs duty has been levied. It is collected by the Customs Department along with customs duties and is ultimately made over to His Exalted Highness' privy purse.

149. Government is empowered to exempt any person or corporate body from the payment of customs duties. Accordingly, many nobles, all gazetted officers and a few other persons, all officers and employees of the British Government, both civil and military of whatever grade and pay and some railway officers enjoy exemption.

150. The total customs revenue, excluding the octroi duty collected on behalf of the Sarf-i-Khas, averaged Rs. 80,80,741 per year during the decade under review. It amounted to Rs. 1,29,69,138 in 1331 F. as against Rs. 74,42,720 in 1321 F. showing an increase of 74.2 per cent. during the decade. The expenditure, on the other hand, averaged Rs. 10,16,900 per year. It rose from Rs. 7,39,262 in 1321 F. to Rs. 13,29,774 in 1331 Fasli or by 79.8 per cent.

Charts Nos. II and IV show graphically the fluctuations in the annual customs revenue and expenditure during the period under review.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

SECTION I.

Civil and Criminal Justice

151. The Judicial Administration has been keeping pace with the general progress in all the other Departments of the State as will appear from the following facts and figures. These do not include the work of Paigahs, Jagirs and Samasthans.

152. In 1821 F. there were altogether 66,544 civil cases of all descriptions, viz., original, appellate, revisional, execution and miscellaneous, in all the Civil Courts of the State, but in 1831 F. this number rose to 90,260 cases, thus showing an increase of 36 per cent.

Similarly, the criminal cases of all descriptions rose from 18,651 in 1821 F. to 29,699 in 1831 F. i.e., an increase of 59 per cent.

153. In 1821 F. 61,129 cases (civil and criminal) of all descriptions were disposed of, but in 1831 F. the number of such cases increased to 88,159, or a rise of 28 per cent.

154. The duration of civil and criminal cases in 1831 F. compared with 1821 F. was as follows :—

	1821 F.	1831 F.	Percentage of improvement in disposal
(a) CIVIL	Days	Days	
Original regular Civil Suits	368	188	49
Civil regular Appeals	257	243	5
Miscellaneous Civil Appeals and Revisions ..	154	90	41
(b) CRIMINAL.			
Original Criminal Cases	51	35	31
Regular Appeals	84	64	24
Miscellaneous Appeals and Revisions ..	118	35	70

Thus the improvement in the rate of disposal has varied between 5 and 70 per cent. In the disposal of original regular civil suits it was 49 per cent and in the disposal of miscellaneous criminal cases 70 per cent.

155. In 1821 F. the total income of the Department was Rs. 6,79,165 and in 1831 F. it was Rs. 13,29,863, or an increase of 95 per cent. Similarly, in 1821 F. the total expenditure was Rs. 8,39,563 while in 1831 F. it rose to Rs. 18,69,098, or a rise of 122 per cent., which is largely due to the increase of salaries of gazetted and non-gazetted officers.

A chart showing (1) the number of cases for disposal, (2) the number of cases disposed of, (3) the duration of cases and (4) the income and expenditure of the Department in 1821 F. and 1831 F. is appended to this Section.

156. The question of the number of Courts now exercising Judicial

Number of Courts exercising
Judicial powers in the State
and the effect of the Separation Scheme.

powers cannot be separated from the Judicial-Executive Separation Scheme which accounts for the great changes in the figures. In this connection the following extract from the Judicial Report for 1331 F.

submitted to Government by the Chief Justice (Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur) may be quoted :—“All the reforms sink into insignificance before the reform of the separation of Judicial from the Executive, a reform for which 32 crores of subjects of British India have been craving for more than a quarter of a century. The main credit of the scheme is due to the benevolent Farman of our great Sovereign which was issued on the 29th Shaban 1339 H. and which will serve as a landmark in the Judicial Administration of this State. The fight for the separation was originally started by Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung (then Mr. A Hydari, the Judicial Secretary) and by Nawab Nizam Jung Bahadur, the then Chief Justice; and when in my first Judicial Report for 1327 F., I laid so much stress on the question of separation, I simply took up the cudgels laid down by my predecessor in office on account of his transfer. To give effect to the intentions of His Exalted Highness, the scheme was framed and put into effect since 1st Khurdad 1331 F. Formerly, besides the District Civil Judges and Munsiffs, most of the Revenue Officers were invested with Judicial powers; under the Separation Scheme these powers were taken away from 15 First Talukdars, 42 Assistant Talukdars and 92 Tahsildars, and in their place 8 new additional District Judges for Marathwara and Karnatic districts and 52 new Munsiffs for the taluks, where there were no Munsiffs and where the Tahsildars were exercising judicial powers, were appointed; and now in each tahsil there is a Munsiff invested with civil and criminal powers. The net result is that under the old system there were 264 Courts, including Revenue Officers exercising judicial powers, but under the new system we have got only 172 Courts, a decrease of 92 Courts. As the Separation Scheme was not enforced in the Sarf-i-Khas *ilaka*, the Revenue Officers of this *Ilaka* still exercise judicial powers there. Now the Judicial Department is a self-contained one which can be well managed. At the time of the introduction of this scheme fears were entertained and apprehensions were felt as to its feasibility and success; it was said that the scheme could not work smoothly. A few scattered cases from the whole Dominions were picked up as giving signal for a more serious outburst of a coming storm. An alarm was actually raised. The Government practically appointed a small Commission to go into the question. But the moment these few cases were carefully examined, the alarm was found to be a false one. The storm turned out to be a passing breeze due to local conditions and tempers of individuals which had nothing to do with the scheme itself. Soon after the introduction of the scheme, some of the High Court Judges and myself made extensive tours in the Dominions and tried to explain the new position to our subordinates exhorting them to rise to the occasion. Thanks to the co-operation of the high officials of the Revenue Department and to the good sense displayed by our Judiciary as a whole, I can this day say with confidence that the scheme has succeeded beyond my expectations. But it came out successfully in the very year of its birth and now it has already worked for an appreciable period. The most critical stage of trial has passed away. Every day the prospects of success are brighter and clearer. In the course of my tours I probed the public mind as well. I believe that I echo the sentiment of the public at large when I say that they are happier under the new scheme and that the Government has secured more confidence in the public mind—an asset the value of which can never be too much exaggerated.”

The figures given above show the number of subordinate Courts exercising judicial powers in the State. The following is a more detailed statement :—

(a) *Khalsa Divai.*

S.No.	Judicial Officers		Number in 1921 F.	Number in 1931 F.
1	High Court Judges		6	7
2	Mufti		1	1
3	City Civil Judges		5	6
4	Sessions Judges		2	4
5	Additional Judges .. ..		..	2
6	Sadar Madadgars		1	..
7	First Talukdars		15	..
8	Second Talukdars		14	..
9	Third Talukdars		24	..
10	Madadgars for Warangal Division ..		8	..
11	City Magistrates		3	4
12	District Judges or Joint Magistrates ..		13	15
13	Additional District Judges .. ..		..	8
14	Special Magistrate for the whole Domi- nions		1	1
15	Special Magistrate, Yellandu		1	..
16	Munsiffs		17	92
17	Tahsildars		90	..
18	Honorary Magistrates .. ..		..	3
19	Honorary Judges .. ..		..	2
Total			196	115

(b) *Khalsa Sarf-i-Khas.*

1.	First Talukdar		1	1
2.	Joint Magistrate		1	1
3.	Assistant Talukdars		2	5
4.	Munsiffs		1	2
5.	Tahsildars		17	18
Total			22	27
Grand Total			218	172

157. Excluding Revenue Courts, only 15 out of 38 Courts were in Buildings for the High Court and Lower Courts. Government buildings in 1921 F, the rest being either in rented buildings or in Revenue Offices. The construction of buildings for the Lower Courts has not proceeded apace. Out of 116 buildings to be constructed under the scheme, only 14 were started some of which have since been finished. Thus the greater number of these Courts still continue in hired or temporary buildings.

The present magnificent building of the High Court befitting the dignity of the premier Indian State had been under construction for some years and was completed in the year 1928 F. at a cost of about 20 lakhs. His Exalted Highness the Nizam was graciously pleased to declare it open on the 11th Khurdad 1929 F.

158. In 1921 F. the number of pleaders including Barristers, LL.B's Judicial Sanad holders and 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade Legal Practitioners and Law Students. Vakils was 1,530; in 1931 F. it was 1,654. Of late there has been a great increase in the number of law students. It will be seen from the following statement that 1,515 candidates appeared for the

the Law examinations in 1331 F. as against 375 in 1321 F. Thus the rise in the number of candidates has been 304 per cent.

Class of Examination	1321 Fasli		1331 Fasli	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
Judicial ..	79	50 ..	886	770
Pleadership ..	6	1-1st gr. pleadership ; 2-2nd do	28	2 in 1st gr. pleader- ship
2nd Do ..	2	1 in 2nd grade .. 1 in 3rd „	6	26 in 2nd do
3rd Do ..	120	22 ..	410	73
Sherishtadar ..	64	30 ..	143	88
Vernaculars ..	104	47 ..	47	28
Total ..	375	Total ..	1,515	

GENERAL COMPARATIVE PROGRESS OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT BETWEEN 1321 & 1331 FASLI.

(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
Quantity of Judicial Work for disposal in 1331 Fasli.		Quantity of Judicial Work actually done in 1331 Fasli.		Speed of justice in 1331 Fasli.		Judicial receipts in 1331 Fasli.	
Rise (47) per cent. comparing with that of 1321 Fasli.		Rise (51) per cent. comparing with that of 1321 Fasli.		Improvement (40) per cent. comparing with that of 1321 Fasli.		Rise (96) per cent. comparing with that of 1321 Fasli.	
Civil cases of all descriptions.	Criminal cases of all descriptions.	Civil cases of all descriptions.	Criminal cases of all descriptions.	Average duration of Original Civil cases.	Average duration of Original Criminal cases.	1321 F. Rs.	1331 F. Rs.
1321 F. 66,544	1321 F. 18,651	1321 F. 44,887	1321 F. 16,242	1321 F. 368	1321 F. 51	6,79,165	13,29,863
1331 F. 90,260	1331 F. 29,699	1331 F. 61,077	1331 F. 27,082	1331 F. 188	1331 F. 35	..	..
Rise per cent. 36	Rise per cent. 59	Rise per cent. 36	Rise per cent. 66	Improvement p.c. 49.	Improvement p.c. 31..	..	..
100	100	100	100	100	100	1100	1100
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
1331 F.	1321 F.	1331 F.	1321 F.	1331 F.	1321 F.	1331 F.	1321 F.

SECTION II.

Police Administration.

159. Prior to the Ministry of Sir Salar Jung I, there was no organised police in the State, and the arrangements made in the different districts depended to a great extent on the Revenue Officials. In 1866, when districts were formed, a regular police force was also raised and placed under the revenue authorities, but the system did not work satisfactorily. In 1869, a special Sadr-ul-Moham was appointed with full powers over the police. In 1884, an Inspector-General of District Police was appointed and the district police was placed under the First Talukdar with the District Police Superintendent as his executive deputy. Subsequently, a detective branch was organised under an officer deputed from the Berar Force. This branch did excellent service in arresting a large number of notorious dacoits and other criminals. A system of identification by means of finger prints was introduced in 1898 and worked successfully ever since.

160. The District Police was reorganised in 1322 F. on the lines recommended by the Police Commission, which was convened in British India. The sanctioned strength of the force at the end of the year was 10,365 officers and men. In 1331 F. the sanctioned strength stood at 11,054. There were 1,525 officers and the subordinate force comprising foot and mounted police numbered 9,372.

161. The cost of the District Police rose from Rs. 18,79,267 in 1321 F. to Rs. 38,74,326 in 1331 F.

162. The City Police is quite distinct from the District Police and is under a Commissioner known as the Kotwal, who exercises control over the city and suburbs including Chadarghat, comprising an area of 32·30 sq. miles.

163. The total strength of the City Police consisted of 40 officers and 3,074 men in 1321 F. and 46 officers and 3,417 men in 1331 F.

164. The cost of the City Police increased from Rs. 4,69,498 in 1321 F. to Rs. 7,90,798 in 1331 F.

165. The following table gives the results of cases dealt with by the City Police and the District Police during the decade under review :—

Heads	Average of 10 years ending 1331 Fashl	
	District Police	City Police
No. of cases dealt with	7,533	1,513
No. of cases traced ..	5,187	1,282
No. of cases decided in Criminal Courts ..	4,747	1,181
No. of cases ending in conviction ..	3,217	829

The number of murder cases reported to the District Police during the decade averaged 211 per year and that of dacoity cases 137. The average number of robbery cases was 219 and burglary cases 2,051. These four classes of crime reported to the City Police during the decade averaged 4, nil, 10 and 324 per year respectively. No dacoity cases were reported to the City Police during the decade except in 1328, 1329 and 1330 F. when 1, 3 and 1 case, respectively, were reported to have taken place.

166. The total cost of the Police Department averaged Rs. 41,66,866 per year during the decade under review rising from Rs. 32,99,000 in 1321 F. to Rs. 57,43,882 in 1331 F. The fluctuations in the expenditure, year by year, are represented in Chart No. 6 given in Chapter VII.

SECTION III.

Jails.

167. The Jail Department continued to be administered during the decade by the Director-General of Police. The Central Jails are in immediate charge of Superintendents assisted by Jailors, the Sub-Jails being in charge of Jailors.

168. There are at present 5 Central Jails and 14 Sub-Jails in the Dominions. The daily average number of prisoners in all the Jails is about 2,800, showing a decrease of 1,000 prisoners as compared with the number of prisoners ten years ago.

All the Central Jails are in Government buildings specially built and adapted for the purpose, and are guarded by detachments of Regular Troops and the Police in sufficient strength.

The undertrials, convicts and lifetime prisoners are kept in separate apartments and no intercommunication is permitted. The prisoners are employed during the day in profitable occupations such as printing and manufacturing of tents, rugs, carpets, belts, shoes, furniture, police clothing, etc. The annual profit on jail manufactures is estimated to be about two lakhs of rupees.

When a prisoner is found to execute the task allotted to him faithfully he is awarded a remission of sentence, promoted to officers' cadre and a small sum of money is allowed as pay.

Every Central Jail is provided with a well equipped hospital and the medical officers in charge look after the sanitary condition of the premises also.

169. The annual expenditure on the Jails has risen from 6 to 7 lakhs of rupees during the decade.

170. The following table gives some detailed statistics of the Jails :—

			1321 F.	1331 F.
Number of Central Jails	..	..	5	5
Number of District Jails	..	..	12	11
Number of Sub-Jails	..	..	3	3
Average daily Jail population .				
(a) Male :—In Central Jails	..	..	} 1,897	1,922
In other Jails	..	..		885
(b) Female :—				
In Central Jails	..	..	} 33	51
In other Jails	..	..		23
Total	..	..	1,930	2,881
Rate of Jail mortality per 1,000	..	..	25.3	35.8
Expenditure on Jail maintenance	..	..	Rs. 5,51,245-0-0	Rs. 7,14,443-0-0
Cost per prisoner .	..	..	113-15-6	196-11-2
Profit on Jail manufactures	..	..	2,21,750-0-0	1,91,956-0-0

SECTION IV.

Registration and Stamps.

171. The Registration Department was established in 1298 F. (1889 A.D.) and placed under the High Court, and an Act was passed in the same year to regulate operations. From 1299 to 1304 F. (1890 to 1895 A.D.) the Department was supervised by the Excise Commissioner, but thereafter it was again made over to the High Court. In 1306 F. (1897), an Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps was appointed and the Department was placed under his charge. In 1308 F. (1899), paid Registrars were appointed in the districts of Aurangabad, Bir, Osmanabad, Atrah-i-Balda, Raichur and Gulbarga, but in the other districts and taluks Revenue and Judicial Officers were entrusted with the work and paid a moiety of the fees, the work in Hyderabad City being in charge of the City Registrar. Prior to 1322 F. District Registrars used to be paid two-thirds of the fees and Sub-Registrars half the fees. Since that year District Registrars get half the fees and Sub-Registrars one-third the fees.

172. There were 24 Registry and 132 Sub-Registry offices in the State in 1331 F. as against 19 Registry and 113 Sub-Registry offices in 1321 F. The total number of registrations effected during the year (exclusive of those in the Adilabad district), was 34,367 and the aggregate value of documents registered was Rs. 2,62,35,632 as against 15,852 and Rs. 1,10,17,723 in 1321 F. The average number of registrations and the average aggregate value of the registered documents per year during the decade was 22,956 and Rs. 1,81,08,653 respectively.

173. The receipts of the Department increased from Rs. 1,28,534 in 1321 F. to Rs. 2,90,666 in 1331 F., the average for the decade being Rs. 2,00,414 per year while the expenditure rose from Rs. 84,939 in 1321 F. to Rs. 1,54,219 in 1331 F., the average for the decade being Rs. 1,13,858 per year.

174. The Stamp Paper Office was established in 1271 F. (1862) and placed under the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps in 1897. Stamps are manufactured at the Mint.

175. There has been a marked increase in the number of stamps and stamp papers of all kinds in stock since 1321 F. as will appear from the following statement :—

Kind of Stamps	1321 Fasli		1331 Fasli	
	Number	Value, O.S. Rs.	Number	Value, O.S. Rs.
Diwani	74,69,665	35,68,751	1,44,70,096	1,79,38,997
Residency, Secunderabad, etc. ..	22,393	6,70,860	7,760	42,418
Total ..	74,92,058	42,39,611	1,44,77,856	1,79,81,415

176. The number of stamps of all kinds manufactured in 1331 F. was 1,75,00,071 as against 95,88,736 in 1321 F., and their face value Rs. 26,97,224 against Rs. 9,11,303.

177. Besides the Diwani *ilaka*, stamps are supplied to Jagirs, Residency and Cantonment areas. The number and face value of these stamps as supplied in 1821 F. and 1881 F. are shown in the following statement :—

Ilaka	1821 Fasli		1881 Fasli	
	Number	Value, O.S. Rs.	Number	Value, O.S. Rs.
Diwani	89,48,182	9,70,536	1,81,39,801	25,74,909
Jagirs	1,96,086	1,08,000	3,11,791	2,68,572
Residency, Secunderabad, etc. ..	12,086	67,994	1,00,098	1,49,522
Total ..	91,56,254	11,41,580	1,85,51,690	29,93,003

178. The total receipts from the sale of stamps, stamp papers, etc. amounted to Rs. 17,09,971 in 1881 F. as against Rs. 9,04,322 in 1821 F. The total expenditure on account of salaries, contingencies, commission to vendors and purchase of machinery, etc. amounted to Rs. 1,71,310 against Rs. 95,185.

179. The total income of the Department of Registration and Stamps amounted to Rs. 17,65,182 in 1881 F. as against Rs. 10,82,856 in 1821 F. and the expenditure aggregated Rs. 2,58,071 as against Rs. 1,80,124. How the income and the expenditure varied from year to year, during the last ten years, is shown in Chart No. 3 and Chart No. 5 respectively. *vide* Chapter VII.

SECTION V.

Municipalities.

180. Municipal administration was first introduced in Hyderabad in 1869, when the City was divided into four, and the suburbs into five divisions for municipal purposes, the whole management being placed under a Municipal Superintendent. In 1881, the suburban area was separated and formed into the Chadarghat Municipality and placed under a separate officer designated Secretary to the Chadarghat Municipality, and likewise the City area was placed under a Secretary to the Hyderabad City Municipality. In 1912 F. (1908) however, the two municipalities were amalgamated and placed under a special officer styled the Secretary to the Municipal Committee. The Committee consisted of a President, a Vice-President and 24 ordinary members. Of the members, 8 were official, 12 non-official and 4 *ex-officio* members. In 1914 F., the number of the official members was reduced to 5 and that of the *ex-officio* members to 3, while the number of the non-official members was increased to 13. The Committee has power to

(i) sanction expenditure within the budget allotment up to Rs. 1,500 for any one ordinary work, provided the total expenditure sanctioned for all such works, does not exceed Rs. 20,000 in a year ;

(ii) sanction expenditure up to Rs. 2,000, in anticipation of Government sanction, on emergent works intended for the safety of life and property, provided such expenditure is promptly reported to Government for sanction ;

(iii) accept tenders for contract work for which the Government sanction does not exceed Rs. 2,000 and

(iv) appoint or dismiss, etc., all municipal officers whose salary does not exceed Rs. 50 a month.

181. The chief items of income, besides the grant of 5 lakhs allotted by the Government, are house-tax, animal and vehicle tax, hackney carriage fees and quit rent of lands and bazaars.

The statement below shows the total income and expenditure under various items of the Municipality in 1331 F. as compared with the corresponding figures for 1321 F. :—

Receipts and Expenditure.	Heads	1321 F.		1331 F.	
		O.S. Rs.		O.S. Rs.	
<i>Total Receipts</i>	6,83,779		8,33,880	
Expenditure on Health, Conservancy, etc. Departments	2,63,513		3,68,035	
Expenditure on Engineering Department	..	12,741		23,013	
Expenditure on construction and maintenance of drains and roads	89,263		1,29,300	
Expenditure on road watering	16,254		16,601	
Expenditure on lighting	28,764		12,840	

182. The Municipality opened six schools in 1328 F. for providing free primary education. There were seven such schools attended by 391 pupils on the 12th Khurdad 1331 F., when they were abolished and transferred to Shahi-Funds.

183. Strictly speaking, the Hyderabad Municipality is the only municipality in the State. Sanitation and conservancy are however provided for in the district and taluk headquarters. After the establishment of Local Boards and the levy of the one anna cess, regular municipal committees were formed. Members of the Local Boards are also the members of the municipal committees.

There were 61 such municipalities in the State in 1331 F. but in none of them has the Municipal Act been so far introduced. 20 of these were in towns with a population ranging from 10,000 to 37,000, 34 in localities containing a population of from 5,000 to 10,000 and the rest in places having from 1,443 to 5,000 persons. All these towns form district or taluk headquarters.

SECTION VI.

Local Funds.

184. In 1296 F. (1887 A.D.) it was decided to levy a local cess at the rate of one anna per rupee of land revenue in all the settled districts and to extend the levy to the other districts also as soon as they were surveyed and settled. Rules for the control and expenditure of Local Funds were passed and brought into force in 1297 F.

185. The local cess provided funds for the construction and maintenance of roads, schools, dispensaries, rest-houses and other works calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the districts. It is collected with each instalment of land revenue paid by the cultivators. Prior to 1327 F. it used to be credited in the accounts as follows :—

Village Police fund	..	4 pies
Educational fund	..	2 „
Road fund	..	2 „
Medical fund	..	1 pie
General improvement fund		3 pies

In 1327 F., as a result of the Government deciding to pay the village police from general revenues, the police cess was made over to Local Funds, the local cess of one anna being reallocated as follows :—

Education	..	2 pies
Medicine	..	1 pie
Roads	..	1 ..
Works of public utility	..	7 pies

This allocation was further altered in 1328 F. as below :—

Education	..	3 pies
Medicine	..	2 ..
Roads	..	2 ..
Works of public utility	..	5 ..

186. The Local Fund rules provide for the establishment of three kinds of Local Boards for the control of Local Funds:—

- (1) A Central Board in the City of Hyderabad.
- (2) A District Board at the headquarters of each district.
- (3) A Taluk Board at the headquarters of each Tahsil.

The Central Board was in existence from 1298 F. to 1303 F. when it was abolished and its work transferred to the Revenue Secretariat. Each District Board is composed of the District Talukdar (Collector) as President and 13 members, of whom 6 are officials and 7 non-officials. The non-official members are selected and nominated by the district Talukdar from amongst the Zamindars, pleaders, respectable traders and merchants of the district, and are appointed every three years with the approval of Government. Subordinate to the District Boards are the Taluk Boards. The Taluk Board consists of 8 members, of whom 4 are officials and 4 non-officials. The non-official members are nominated by the District Talukdar and appointed every three years with the sanction of the Government.

Besides the District and Taluk Boards, another class of Boards had come into existence. Prior to 1324 F., there were 110 Diwani taluks in the Dominions. In that year, however, owing to the new Zillabandi Scheme and the consequent reconstitution of the districts, the number of Diwani taluks was reduced to 101. In the larger towns, where tahsil offices had been abolished, Divisional Officers were posted for the convenience of the ryots and the existing local Taluk Boards were continued under the presidency of the Divisional Officers. These were called Divisional Boards and consisted of 8 or 10 members, half official and half non-official, the procedure for the nomination of non-official members being the same as that adopted in the Taluk and District Boards. These have now ceased to be a separate class and have been converted into Taluk Boards.

187. There are in all 15 District and 103 Taluk Boards at present. An Inspecting Engineer was appointed in 1330 F. to supervise public works and municipal works.

188. The total Local Fund receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,30,978 and Rs. 17,67,035 respectively in 1331 F., as compared with Rs. 12,88,643 and Rs. 11,46,459 in 1321 F. Of the total expenditure incurred in 1331 F., about 30 per cent. was on municipal charges, 20 per cent. on education, 18 per cent. on works of public utility, 12 per cent. on medicine, 6 per cent. on roads and the remaining 19 per cent. on supervision charges.

SECTION VII

State Army

189. The total strength of the State Army in 1322 F. was 20,287 composed of 6,985 Regular Troops and 13,302 Irregular Troops. In 1331 F. the strength of the Irregular Troops stood reduced at 11,238 while that of the Regular Troops increased to 7,135.

In the sub-joined statement are compared particulars of the strength of Regular Forces in the two years 1321 and 1331 F. :—

Brigade	1321 Fasli.			
	All ranks (Combatants)	Horses	Mules	
Regular Troops	3,587	710	..	*(Bullocks for Battery 48)
Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops.	1,266	1,250	642	
Golconda Brigade	1,136	325	*	
Total	5,989	2,285	642	
Brigade	1331 Fasli.			
	All ranks (Combatants)	Horses	Mules	
Regular Troops	3,660	736	..	*(Bullocks for Battery 48)
Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops.	1,274	1,230	642	
Golconda Brigade	2,181	325	*	
Total	7,115	2,291	642	

There was thus an increase of 1,126 in all ranks and an increase of 6 in horses.

The increase in ranks was due to a better scale of pay sanctioned in 1329 F. which was an inducement to the recruits to enlist.

190. During the decade under review, the total expenditure on the Military Department averaged Rs. 51,81,059 per year. It increased from Rs. 52,34,272 in 1321 F. to Rs. 59,95,086 in 1331 F. The fluctuations of the expenditure are shown in Chart No. 6 given in Chapter VII.

191. The outstanding event during the decade under review was the Great War and the part which the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops took in it, and the financial and material help the State rendered to its Ally.

192. When war was declared in August 1914, the Government of India asked for the services of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops as it was proposed to brigade Mysore, Jodhpur and Patiala Imperial Service Troops with Hyderabad under the command of General Arthur Watson. Accordingly both the regiments of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops were mobilized, one of which was sent on service while the other was used as a reserve to replace casualties on the field. The convoy consisting of 7 ships conveying the Imperial Service Brigade left Bombay on 1st November 1914, arrived at Suez on the 16th idem, and on disembarkation entrained for Ismailia which was reached on the 18th, and encamped at Moascar where it was put under systematic war training.

198. The following account, taken from the History of the XV (Imperial Service) Cavalry Brigade,* of the services rendered by the Hyderabad Lancers in the Great War, is of special interest :—

“ During the end of February 1915 two important and interesting reconnaissances were made by squadrons of the Hyderabad Lancers under Major Mirza Kadar Beg to Kabrit Zogha and Moiya Harab to report on and destroy the water supply that had been used by the Turks in their attack.

“ On the 22nd March 1915 an enemy force of 800 Infantry, 200 Cavalry and some guns was located in an entrenched position 10 miles east of the canal from El Kubri. A column of all arms, which included two squadrons of Hyderabad Lancers under Major Kasim Ali Khan and Captain Asghar Mirza moved out and engaged the enemy. After some resistance the Turks fled, leaving behind a quantity of equipment and ammunition. The heavy going across the sand hills prevented our Cavalry from cutting off the enemy's retreat.

“ From 5 P. M. on the 28th March 1915 to noon on the 30th March 1915 the Brigade covered over 65 miles through heavy sand, and fought an action with the enemy ; men and horses had no rest during the time, horses had no water and men only one water bottle each. As a test of endurance the operation may be considered to be noteworthy.”

On 5th May 1915, Col. Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk Bahadur accompanied by Lieut. Afsar Yar Jung arrived at Ismailia and joined the Imperial Service Troops Cavalry Brigade and a few months later proceeded to France to serve on Sir John French's staff.

“ On the 11th June 1915, Turkish deserters arrived at El Shatt Post opposite Suez, and reported that they had deserted from a force of about 300 men which had reached Bir Mabuik with a view to making a raid on the canal. A column, including one squadron of the Hyderabad Lancers, was sent out from El Kubri to deal with the threat, but beyond a few shots nothing materialized and the enemy withdrew to Nekl. One man of the Hyderabad Lancers was killed.

“ In 1916 all patrolling west of the Suez Canal and the railway lines was taken over by the Hyderabad Lancers, between Suez Town and Ismailia, where no un-authorised person was allowed to enter this area.

“ On the 31st March 1916, Major General W. A. Watson, relinquished the command of the Imperial Service Brigade and was succeeded by Brigadier General M. H. Henderson.

“ On the 16th April 1916, Brigadier General C. R. Harbord took over command of the Imperial Service Brigade from Brigadier General M. H. Henderson.

“ On the 28th April 1917, the division received orders to make a reconnaissance of the enemy's advanced positions towards Beer Sheba, and the Brigade's work was to guard the division's right flank. No enemy were seen as their aeroplanes had given them warning of our movements, but the day was most useful as an exercise for Squadron and Troop Commanders. It was a bad day for the horses and none did under forty miles and most did over fifty.

“ On the 2nd November 1917, one squadron of the Hyderabad Lancers was detailed to hold Kent Fort on the Wadi Ghuzze, and watch any enemy movement round Hairpin or concentrations behind their line at those points.

“ On the 7th November 1917, orders were therefore sent to the XXI Corps Cavalry Regiment to seize the eastern fringe of trees round Beit Lahi, and at 1.15 p.m. the Hyderabad Lancers under Major Mohammed Azmatullah were pushed forward through Jebalieh to Beit Lahi to gain touch with the Corps Cavalry Regiment. The machine guns were kept in reserve on the road at the northern entrance to Gaza.

* Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1920.

" At 3 P.M. the Hyderabad Lancers, supported by the Corps Cavalry Regiment, were ordered to advance on Beit Hanun, while the remainder of the Brigade, then at Nuzzle, moved on Beit Lahi arriving there at 3.45 P.M. The Hyderabad Lancers were then advancing on the ridge 2,000 yards west of Beit Hanun, and the machine guns were sent to support them. On reaching the crest they came under the heavy artillery fire from guns in position behind the ridge immediately east of Beit Hanun. Leaving one squadron and the machine guns on the crest to support his advance, the Senior Special Service Officer, Major Denning (Hyderabad Lancers), with two squadrons, galloped over the crest and occupied the line of the Wadi Safieh, immediately west of Beit Hanun station. As soon as he was in position, the machine guns advanced, dismounted down the east-ward slopes of the ridge and opened a most effective fire on the enemy machine guns on the ridge north-east of Gaza which had been silent since 2.30 P.M. The enemy were still observed to be in occupation there. Meanwhile, their field and heavy artillery continued to shell the Hyderabad Lancers and Beit Lahi, and a further advance without artillery support was impossible. Attempts to develop water in Beit Lahi failed, which was most unfortunate, as the horses needed water after their hard day's work over the soft sand.

" On the 8th November 1917 at 3 P.M. touch was obtained with the 4th Australian Light Horse Brigade. At the same time the Hyderabad Lancers took over the pursuit of the enemy but they were also unable to cross the Wadi Hesi. A heavy gun and a great quantity of ammunition, stores and railway material were captured.

" The Hyderabad Lancers rejoined the Brigade on the 1st December, after a very strenuous fortnight under the XX Corps. They had been attached to the 75th Division, and took part in a great deal of the fighting in the hills round Jerusalem. Their casualties from the 19th to 24th November 1917 were as follows ":-

Killed, 1 Indian Officer, 5 Indian other ranks ; died of wounds, 2 Indian other ranks ; wounded, 3 Indian Officers, 12 Indian other ranks ; and missing, 5 Indian other ranks.

The services of the Hyderabad Lancers were greatly appreciated by the Corps Commander in an official order. In reference to the above services General Harbord also addressed a letter to the Chief Commander, Hyderabad Forces, as thus :-

" I feel, I must write and tell you, how extraordinarily well, all ranks behaved. They were often under very heavy fire, but I did not see a single instance of shirking or alarm. In fact they acquitted themselves as old and tried soldiers should, and made me proud to command them.

" On the 28th February 1918 the Hyderabad Lancers received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at short notice to Jerusalem. They remained in readiness until the end of March, when orders came for them to start on the 2nd April.

" At 11 P.M. on the 1st May 1918 a column consisting of 50 dismounted men of the Hyderabad Lancers, leading pack mules loaded with ammunition, and escort of one squadron of the same regiment, started for Es Salt.

" These dismounted men had been on outpost duty for 36 hours, and had had no food ; but they started off with great keenness, delivered their ammunition and returned at 1 P.M. on the 3rd. They had had no rest and only four biscuits per man since they started. The column was shelled when entering the foot-hills in the early morning of the 2nd, and was fired on by two enemy planes, which withdrew on fire being returned by the Hotchkiss guns of the escort squadron. Casualties—one man and one horse wounded. On their return journey, the escort squadron was stopped by the 1st Light Horse Brigade and ordered to take up a position as the enemy had appeared out-flanking the Brigade. The enemy did not, however, attack, and at 4 P.M. on the 3rd the squadron was ordered to escort a hundred prisoners to Ghoraniyeh bridgehead. This was done and the squadron rejoined the regiment on the evening of the 4th May.

" In the early hours of the 3rd May the Hyderabad Lancers, less the detachment on ammunition duty, carried out a demonstration on the enemy's southern flank in the vicinity of Kabr Mujahid and Kabr Said in order to prevent the enemy from reinforcing El Haud, which was being attacked by the 60th Division. At 4. 30 p.m. the regiment withdrew to its original outpost line after a most successful demonstration."

In appreciation of these services, Major-General G. S. M. Shea wrote to the General Officer Commanding Imperial Service Brigade as follows :—

' I hope that you will accept my best thanks for all your people did, and express my appreciation to the Hyderabad Lancers for their fine work. I was particularly struck with the way the Regiment worked.

' On the night of the 9th-10th May 1918 a sweep of the whole stretch of country between the bridgehead and the foothills was carried out by the Lancers, but no enemy were encountered.

' The Hyderabad Machine Gun Sub-section on the 13th May galloped into action with others and inflicted very heavy casualties on the enemy at 50-100 yards range, and later withdrew into reserve west of the Jordan.'

" The Commander-in-Chief visited the Brigade on the 27th and congratulated all ranks on their action of the 14th.

" The Brigade moved on again to join the Division at El Afule, arriving in the early morning of the 21st. On the 22nd August 1918 the Hyderabad Lancers were detached to escort 12,000 prisoners from Lejjun to Kerkur.

" In September 1918 the Hyderabad Lancers were ordered to march through the Lebanon Province and suppress any rising on the way up to Aleppo. There being no established line of communication, the Regiment had to live on the country and along with this experienced very severe weather."

Major Mohammed Azmatullah, Sardar Bahadur, commanded the Regiment throughout the war from 1914 to 1920, over a period of 5 years and more, in a most gallant and distinguished manner. His services were greatly appreciated by several high authorities of the British Army and His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. He was mentioned twice in Despatches, was awarded the Order of British India (1st and 2nd Class) and the Order of the Nile, he being the first Indian to receive the last named distinction. Under his leadership, the Regiment achieved the recognition of unswerving devotion and gallantry throughout their campaigns in the Great War.

194. By the end of the war the casualties of the Hyderabad Lancers were as follows :—Twelve were killed in action, including Major Mohamed Ali Mirza and 2nd Lieuts. Rafatullah Shah and Bishan Singh, four members of the Force died of wounds received in action, seven were missing and forty seven were wounded.

195. Among the officers decorated or mentioned in Despatches were the following :—

Distinctions and Decorations won.

Col. Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk Bahadur :
mentioned in Despatches.

Major Mohammed Azmatullah :

Title of Sardar Bahadur, with the Order of British India (1st Class) Insignia of the Order of the Nile, and twice mentioned in Despatches.

Capt. Mirza Kader Beg :

Order of British India (1st Class) and mentioned in Despatches.

Capt. Mohammed Kasim Ali Khan :

mentioned in Despatches.

Lieut. G. D. Clarke (Medical Officer) :

Military Cross.

Thirteen of the other ranks were mentioned in Despatches ; twenty six won Indian Meritorious Service Medal ; Risaldar Shaik Hameed won the White Eagle, and Kote Dafadar Rafik Hasan Khan won the very distinguished Cross-de-Guerre.

196. On reaching the Suez Canal in January 1920 from Kantara, General Harbord, General Officer Commanding the 15th Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade, inspected the unit and addressed them as follows :—
General Harbord's appreciation of services rendered.

“ This will be the last opportunity I shall have of seeing you together as a Regiment, and before you go I wish to thank you, one and all, for your loyal support and for the whole hearted way in which you have co-operated with me on all occasions.

“ When called upon to act in the field, you have always displayed the greatest dash and your efforts have helped to make the name of the 15th Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade reach every corner of the British Empire. You take back with you a reputation of which you may well be proud. I feel sure that it will always be safe in your keeping and that by your sense of discipline, your obedience to orders, and your good behaviour you will at all times maintain it.

“ You are shortly going back to your homes and your families and I wish you all the best of luck, every happiness in your future career and a long life to enjoy the honours and rewards you have so well deserved.

“ I am very proud to have been associated with such a splendid Regiment as yours.”

197. The first party embarked on the 18th March 1920, landed at Bombay on the 4th April and reached Hyderabad on the 6th idem. The second party embarked on the 3rd April 1920, landed at Bombay on the 16th April and reached Hyderabad on the 18th idem.
Return of the Troops.

198. At the conclusion of the war the following telegrams passed between His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Exalted Highness the Nizam :—
His Majesty the King-Emperor's appreciation.

“ As a Faithful Ally of the British Government I hasten to tender to Your Imperial Majesty my loyal and heartfelt congratulations on the brilliant victory achieved by Great Britain and her allies and on the successful termination of the greatest war the world has witnessed. May the Almighty grant lasting peace throughout the world and multiply the blessings, which the whole British Empire enjoys under your illustrious rule.”

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S reply was as follows :—

“ I greatly appreciate your cordial and valued message on the outcome of this terrible struggle and pray that the Empire may now under Divine Providence enjoy lasting peace. I am proud of the glorious part played by my army of India in the war and of the consistent and telling support so loyally accorded by Your Exalted Highness and other Princes and Chiefs. The gallantry and sacrifices of India, of her Princes and peoples, will be an enduring memory to the whole Empire. I wish to congratulate you personally on the valuable services of the Hyderabad Troops.”

199. Besides the services rendered in the field, the 20th Deccan Horse of which His Exalted Highness the Nizam is an Honorary Colonel, were re-armed with new pattern swords. Trained rough riders were sent to Cavalry Centres to train horses and every possible aid was given to recruiting for the Indian Army in His Exalted Highness' Dominions. These measures cost, to the end of the war, over 28 lakhs.
Miscellaneous Expenditure caused by the War.

On the financial and material side may be mentioned the following :—

Contributions in cash amounting to nearly 2 crores of rupees were made and subscriptions to the several War Loans aggregated Rs. 164 lakhs. His Exalted Highness' Government were also able to ease the financial stringency in British India in 1918 by a loan of 5 millions of silver bullion, pending the arrival of dollar silver.

Cordite boxes, shells, and transport carts were made by the State Workshop at a total cost of Rs. 12·5 lakhs, the work being done at bare cost price, *i.e.*, no profit was charged to the British Government. In addition to this, large supplies of grass were made to the Remount Depot and extensive areas of grass land were made over to the British Government free of charge. This cost the State Rs. 22,000 per annum.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

SECTION I.

Agricultural Department.

200. The Agricultural Department was established in 1822 F., and has at its head a Director assisted by an executive staff of Superintendents. It was originally placed under the Revenue Sadar-ul-Moham, but later on transferred to the Sadar-ul-Moham, Industries and Commerce Department.

201. The main object with which the Department was started was to check the displacement of the indigenous long staple 'Gaorani' by the imported short staple 'Bharat.' The short staple cotton, yielding a heavier outturn per acre than the indigenous long staple, was first introduced in various places with the idea of mixing the short and long staples together and passing off the mixture as long staple, since the moistened mixture is practically indistinguishable from the long staple cotton. For a time the mixture fetched the same prices as long staple, but once the adulteration became known prices were naturally reduced. Only a few places such as Karkheli, Bhainsa, etc., maintained their former reputation. Although the staple of the Hyderabad Gaorani is equal to or better than Broach, this mixing up and to some extent deterioration of Hyderabad cotton induced the Government of India, Statistical Department, to propose the classification of Hyderabad cotton under "Oomras," which included Bharat, the short staple cotton of Khandesh. The result of all this, it was calculated, was a loss to the Hyderabad ryot of Rs. 5 per acre.

202. From the outset, the Department endeavoured its best to revive the cultivation of Gaorani to as large an extent as before the advent of the short staple Bharat. Farms were opened for the cultivation of the pure long staple and for the provision of seed.

At first, the ryots refused to use the seed from the farms until the Department agreed to buy their *Kapas* (cotton) grown from seed distributed by the farms and to hand over the profits to the ryots. This was done for one year with the result that the demand for seed increased from 2,000 acres to 20,000 acres during next year. Seed sufficient for 38,000 and 62,000 acres was distributed in 1825 and 1826 F. respectively. Since 1826 F. the Hyderabad long staple began to be classed under a distinct head amongst Indian cottons as 'Hyderabad Gaorani.' In 1827 F., 239,189 acres were covered with Gaorani, practically turning out Bharat from the taluks of Jintur, Pathri and Parbhani. The Indian Cotton Committee, which visited the State that year, expressed it as their opinion that 'but for the efforts of the Department the indigenous long staple would have in a few years' time disappeared from this country.' The area covered with the Gaorani continued to grow. In 1829 F., it occupied 311,714 acres and in 1830 F. it increased to 518,115 acres.

The attention of the Department has not been confined entirely to cotton. The cultivation of sugar-cane, tobacco and other crops is also under investigation.

203. The various experiments carried out by the Department may be summarised as follows :—

(i) Experiments carried out at the Parbhani farm clearly showed that the difference in the percentage of lint was only $2\frac{1}{4}$ in favour of Bharat as against Gaorani, which, however, is more than made up by the higher return brought in by Gaorani.

(ii) Cambodia cotton was introduced in different parts of Telingana. The experiments appeared to prove that this variety of cotton is not suited to black soil but that reddish soils help the growth well if it is grown as a sort of garden crop.

(iii) Experiments with sugar-cane at the Nizamabad District Farms showed that, with deep ploughing and the use of proper manure, the number of props required could be considerably reduced.

(iv) Eri silk culture was introduced at Aler and tried also at the Mahbubnagar and Sangareddi farms with success. A leaflet dealing with the rearing of silk worms was published in Urdu and Telugu and copies thereof were distributed freely. Applications for eri eggs were complied with and men were trained in this industry.

(v) Mohwa refuse from the distillery was used as manure for growing yellow jawar, moong, cotton and tuar. Both the grain and the fodder yielded were much in excess of that of surrounding fields, where only ordinary manure had been used. The Department popularised the use of copper sulphate for eradicating smut in jawar and sold to the ryots no less than 27,000 packets of copper sulphate during the decade.

204. Chain pumps of the pattern erected on Government farms, a number of spray pumps to be used against insect pests, ploughs, harrows and chaff cutters were purchased by the ryots through the Department.

205. During the decade, 28 Agricultural Associations were formed with a central one in Hyderabad with a view to spread among Jagirdars, well-to-do landlords and ryots, agricultural knowledge gained from experiments undertaken by the Department.

206. The "Rahbar-i-Mazarin," a monthly Urdu journal devoted to agriculture, was started in 1324 F. on behalf of the Hyderabad Central Agricultural Association under the management of the Department. Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum for the maintenance of the publication. The circulation increased from 300 to 600 copies during the second half of the decade under review.

207. At the "OUR DAY" Industrial Exhibition held in 1327 F. (December 1917), an Agricultural Section was specially fitted up, at which, side by side with the varieties of cotton grown in India, were shown the cottons grown in Hyderabad, viz., Gaorani, Bharat, Nambari and Cambodia. Samples of manures, insecticides and spray pumps were also exhibited. The whole process of eri silk manufacture, from the rearing of worms to the actual spinning of silk from the cocoons, was practically shown.

There were exhibitions in 1329 and 1330 F. at Latur and Gulbarga where the activities of the Department in various directions were exhibited.

SECTION II.

Co-operative Societies.

208. In February 1913, Mr. John Kenny, the then Director of Agriculture, having submitted a memorandum on the subject of rural banks, Government took up the question of the creation of the Department of Co-operative Credit Societies. Mr. Kenny was at first appointed Registrar and was at a later stage succeeded by a whole time officer. Under instructions from Government, Mr. Kenny prepared and submitted detailed proposals

(i) For necessary legislation.

(ii) For the establishment of rural banks with the assistance of influential citizens, both Hindus and Muhammadans, and Christian Missionaries in the villages.

The object of the co-operative credit movement being to relieve the cultivators and villagers from the clutches of *Sowcars* through the agency of rural banks and to make them to tide over famine conditions, it was felt that it would be necessary to legislate and accordingly an Act under the name of "Hyderabad Co-operative Credit Societies Act" was passed and duly confirmed and approved by the Government in 1323 F. (1914 A.D.) embodying rules for facilitating the formation of Co-operative Credit Societies for the promotion of thrift and self-help among agriculturists and persons of limited means, and the Co-operative Credit Societies Department was created with a view to spread the movement and supervise its administration in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

209 By the end of 1324 F., 25 societies (one Central and 24 Agricultural), with a total roll of 608 members, were started. Next year, the number increased to 54 societies with a membership of 1,767. Of these, one was a Central, 50 Agricultural and 3 Non-Agricultural Societies. The movement spread so rapidly that by the end of 1331 F. there were 13 Central, 1,278 Agricultural and 173 Non-Agricultural Societies in the Dominions with a total roll of 38,722 members.

210. The Central Banks are located one each at Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Jalna, Gulbarga, Bir, Parbhani, Raichur, Nalgonda, Warangal, Khammam, Sangareddi, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar, the total number of members being 2,355. The working capital of the banks at the close of 1331 F. was Rs. 36,19,243 and was made up as follows :—

		Rs.
Share Money	.. ..	7,00,124
Reserve Fund	.. ..	92,190
Deposits ..	.. ..	17,50,514
Other loans	.. ..	45,621
Government loan	.. ..	10,30,794
Total ..		36,19,243

In 1331 F., loans to the extent of Rs. 5,56,647 were granted by the Central Banks to various Agricultural Societies for purchase of cattle, fodder, foodstuffs, seeds, etc. The total amount of loans recoverable from these societies at the end of the year was Rs. 31,73,599.

211. 1,278 Agricultural Societies are scattered over the Dominions, and the number of their members totalled 28,742. The Working Capital of these societies aggregated Rs. 45,59,197 and was distributed as follows :—

		Rs.
Share Money	.. ..	7,24,422
Reserve Fund	.. ..	4,32,242
Deposits ..	.. ..	2,28,470
Other loans	.. ..	81,73,599
Government loan	.. ..	464
Total ..		45,59,197

212. Non-Agricultural Societies comprise Departmental Societies, Industrial Societies, Stores, etc. To relieve the indebtedness of Government servants on lower scales of pay Departmental Societies have been started. There were 112 such societies at the end of 1331 F., of which 67 were in the City and 45 in the districts. A few of the Departmental Societies in

the City have opened the Savings Bank system and are working it successfully. The Working Capital of all the Departmental Societies at the end of 1331 F. was Rs. 6,60,908 as shown below :—

		Rs.
Share Money	.. ..	4,16,816
Reserve Fund	.. ..	25,972
Deposits	.. ..	1,75,719
Other loans	.. ..	42,351
Government loan	.. ..	45
Total		6,60,908

Two Non-Agricultural Societies in the City deserve special mention, viz., (1) the Society of Kayastha Mansabdars and (2) the Society of Brahma-Kshatriyas of Imtiaz Chowk. Both these are working with their own capital without any outside help.

213. Steps have been taken for fostering important indigenous industries, and societies to help them have been started. **Societies to help Industries, etc.** With a view to develop cottage industries and to adopt special measures for rendering pecuniary help to artisans so as to enable them in course of time to stand on their own legs, Government sanctioned a scheme submitted by the Registrar in 1331 F. Government also sanctioned a grant of one lakh of rupees to put this scheme into operation. The grant was intended to be utilised for the reorganisation of important cottage industries by advancing loans returnable in 20 annual instalments, interest being charged at 6 per cent. only on the expiry of the first three years.

Weavers' societies have been organised in such well known centres of the weaving industry as Mahbubnagar, Warangal, Gulbarga, Raichur, Medak, Cherial, Siddipet. Sangareddi, Aurangabad, Paithan and Basmathnagar, and they are given ample opportunities of developing themselves on co-operative lines with the help of the Government grant. There were in all 37 Weavers' Societies in the Dominions at the close of 1331 F. with 915 members and a Working Capital of Rs. 89,783.

At the end of 1331 F., two societies of carpenters were working in Warangal and Aurangabad with a total capital of Rs. 7,726, and four of paper manufacturers, one each at Kagazipura in Daultabad, Gudur and Vellore in Medak, and Koratla in Karcemnagar with a Working Capital of Rs. 9,672. The Department is giving full attention to the matter of popularising paper of local manufacture.

214. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 2,32,276 in 1331 F. as against Rs. 4,425 in 1323 F. when the Department came into existence. **Cost of Department.**

SECTION III.

Trade.

215. A general guide to the nature, direction and volume of the trade of this country is obtained from the customs and railways returns. **Trade Statistics.**

216. The principal imports are piece-goods, yarn, salt, silk, sugar and jaggery, fruits, betel nut, livestock, timber, copper and brass sheets and utensils, hardware, kerosine, silver and gold. The principal exports are piece-goods, cotton and cotton seed, castor seed, other oil seeds, live stock, timber, hides, food grains and coal. **Imports and Exports.**

217. The following statement shows the total value (in thousands) of the imports and exports in each of the last ten years :—

			VALUE IN THOUSANDS OF O.S. Rs.	
Value of Imports and Exports.			Imports	Exports
Fasli year				
1321	..	..	10,18,08	9,85,80
1322	..	..	10,77,05	9,21,33
1323	..	..	12,69,05	13,46,29
1324	..	..	8,49,87	8,77,65
1325	..	..	9,31,14	12,01,92
1326	..	..	10,06,08	9,25,01
1327	..	..	12,00,62	9,62,34
1328	..	..	18,07,87	13,79,88
1329	..	..	19,40,04	16,90,88
1330	..	..	17,71,63	9,30,17
1331	..	..	16,11,78	16,45,38
Average for the decade			13,46,51	11,88,09

The value of imports exceeded that of exports for the first time in 1321 F. The same condition prevailed in 1322 F. due, in a great measure, to the falling off in the export of grain. There was a return to normal condition in 1323 F. In fact the aggregate value of the trade of that year showed the highest figure ever reached in the commercial history of the State till then. In 1324 F., however, the War had a serious effect on trade, both the exports and imports decreased considerably, and a large part of the cotton and oil-seed crop failed to find a market. There was some improvement in 1325 F., the aggregate value of trade amounting to Rs. 2,133 lakhs as against Rs. 1,721 lakhs in the preceding year. The export of grain showed a considerable increase due to a great extent to the rise in the area under wheat at the expense of the area under cotton and oil-seeds. In 1326 F., exports decreased owing to the destruction of cotton and oil-seed crops by rain. In 1327 F., however, there was some improvement due chiefly to the great rise in the prices of commodities on account of the War and an increase in the export of cotton and oil-seeds. In the following year, there was further improvement both under imports and exports, due to high prices and the success of the cotton crop. The principal items of increase under imports were piece-goods, grain and gold, and under exports, cotton, linseed and hides. Both these years showed a considerable excess of imports over exports. In 1329 F. also imports exceeded exports in value, mainly on account of an abnormal import of gold (valued at 268 lakhs as against 32 lakhs in the preceding year). This gold was absorbed, by the ryots of the cotton growing districts, who had been making money during the period of high cotton prices resulting from the War. The increase in exports was chiefly due to the increase in the value of cotton, grain and oil-seeds exported from the State. The famine conditions prevalent in 1330 F. accounted for the considerable decrease which occurred under both exports and imports. The failure of the cotton crop alone accounted for a decrease of 549 lakhs out of a total decrease of 760 lakhs under exports. The chief decreases in imports were—under piece-goods (133 lakhs) and live stock (17 lakhs). The year 1331 F. was a better agricultural year and, though the imports showed a decrease of 160 lakhs, exports increased by 715 lakhs, cotton alone accounting for an increase of 375 lakhs.

On the whole, during 6 out of the last 10 years, the value of imports exceeded that of exports.

218. The following statement shows the average value (in thousands of rupees) of the principal articles imported or exported in a year during the decade :—

Imports		Exports	
Articles	Average value	Articles	Average value
Piece-goods ..	2,23,92	Cotton ..	6,25,51
Yarn ..	91,33	Food grains ..	83,92
Gold ..	68,29	Castor seed ..	78,97
Jaggery and sugar ..	52,21	Hides ..	50,00
Salt ..	40,89	Sesamum ..	47,75
Fruits ..	32,56	Live-stock ..	37,34
Live-stock ..	24,17	Linseed ..	43,78
Silver ..	15,70	Groundnut ..	17,90
Betelnut ..	12,09	Oil and ghee ..	14,19
Silk ..	14,86	Timber ..	7,06
Timber ..	6,72	Piece-goods ..	4,34
Copper and brass sheets and utensils. ..	6,69	Other articles ..	1,52,21
Other articles ..	4,27,36	Mafi articles ..	25,12
Mafi articles ..	3,34,66	.. ..	..
Total average ..	18,46,51	Total average ..	11,88,09

219. The following statement shows in tons the average weight of the principal imports and exports carried in a year by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways during the decade :—

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Articles	Weight in tons	Articles	Weight in tons
Twist and yarn ..	2,820	Grain ..	48,554
Piece-goods ..	2,387	Cotton ..	48,250
Grain ..	75,670	Oil-seeds ..	47,354
Salt ..	48,611	Castor ..	54,555
Sugar and jaggery ..	8,590	Miscellaneous ..	2,82,188
Miscellaneous ..	34,746		
Total ..	1,72,824	Total ..	4,70,901

SECTION IV.

Industries and Commerce.

220. Industrial matters were formerly dealt with by the Revenue Department. In 1326 F., however, an Advisory Board consisting of 9 members (4 official and 5 non-official) was formed to advise Government on all questions pertaining to industrial development. Mr. Wakefield, the then Director-General of Revenue, having come to realise that it was not possible for his Department to devote as much attention as was necessary to industrial questions, submitted a report to Government advocating the creation of a Department of Industries and Commerce to devote itself exclusively to revive and assist old industries indigenous to the State and encourage the establishment of new ones. Early in 1327 F., the proposal was sanctioned by Government and the new Department of Industries and Commerce was started with a Director at its head supported by two Assistants who had extensive training in Europe in soap, oil, paper, and alcohol industries.

The office of the Director continued till about the middle of 1331 F., when it was abolished and the then Director was made Deputy Secretary of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

221. Government recognised that in certain cases it might be necessary to start manufacturing works, particularly in connection with pioneer industries, in order to demonstrate the possibilities of such industries in a practical manner to interested persons. To start with, as oil seeds are available in large quantities in the State, arrangements were made to set up a factory, with a small plant, constructed locally, for the manufacture of household soap. In 1328 F., the Soap Factory was further extended. In 1330 F., it was found advisable to make over the Government Soap Factory to a private person or a company in the State, and accordingly the factory was closed in Shahrewar 1330 F.

A scheme for the erection of a factory at Kamareddi for the manufacture of industrial alcohol from mohwa flowers was sanctioned by Government. The necessary plant ordered from Europe was received in 1329 F. and the construction of the necessary buildings was taken in hand and was almost complete at the close of 1331 F., costing in all B. G. Rs. 8,00,000.

222. In 1330 F., the Government Demonstration Weaving Factory at Hyderabad was reorganised. Travelling parties were formed, with a trained demonstrator in charge of each, to hold demonstrations in the districts with a view to popularise the fly shuttle loom. An apprentice class was also opened to train not only demonstrators for the districts but also skilled weavers and master weavers. As a result of these measures, there were introduced in all 160 fly shuttle slays and 200 shuttles in the districts, which were working satisfactorily at the close of 1331 F. A large number of handloom factories were also established in Hyderabad, Secunderabad and in the districts of Warangal and Gulbarga.

223. Some months prior to the establishment of the Department of Industries and Commerce, the need for a Chemical Laboratory was strongly felt. A suitable building was erected and equipped with necessary chemical apparatus. Five chemists were selected and sent to Bangalore to undergo special training at the Indian Institute of Science there. These chemists returned after the establishment of the Department of Industries and Commerce and were able to carry on without any delay the several investigations they were engaged upon in Bangalore. Besides other things, they carried on experiments in the matter of the preservation of mohwa flower, alcoholic fermentation, preparation of motor spirit, glue manufacture, extraction of alkaloids from pallas, papad, neem, etc. One of the chemists was sent to England for studying leather manufacture at the Leeds University and another was sent to Bangalore to work

at lac culture at the Indian Institute of Science. With the assistance of the Department the quality of hand-made paper was improved in different parts of the State.

224. The Department of Industries and Commerce is also entrusted with the control of motor services in the districts.
Motor Service. So far, permission was granted to run buses for hire on the following roads :—

Hyderabad-Bidar.	Akanapet-Medak.
Kazipet-Karimnagar	Dichpalli-Nirmal.
Bhongir-Nalgonda.	Jalna-Bir.
Shankarpalli-Sangareddi.	Sangareddi-Jagipet.
Lingampalli-Sangareddi.	Basar-Bhainsa.
Hyderabad-Nalgonda.	Narayanpet-Saidapur.
Yadgir-Shorapur.	Tandur-Kosgi.
Yedsi-Sholapur.	Nizamabad-Bodhan.
Humnabad-Gulbarga.	Nagarkurnool-Jidcharla.
Raichur-Lingsugur.	Gulbarga Ry. Station-Gulbarga City.
Hingoli-Kanergaon.	Aurangabad Ry. Station -Auranga- bad City.

225. The expenditure of the Department increased from Rs. 59,543 in 1327 F. (the year in which the Department was established) to Rs. 1,14,263 in 1331 F.
Expenditure of the Department.

SECTION V.

Public Works.

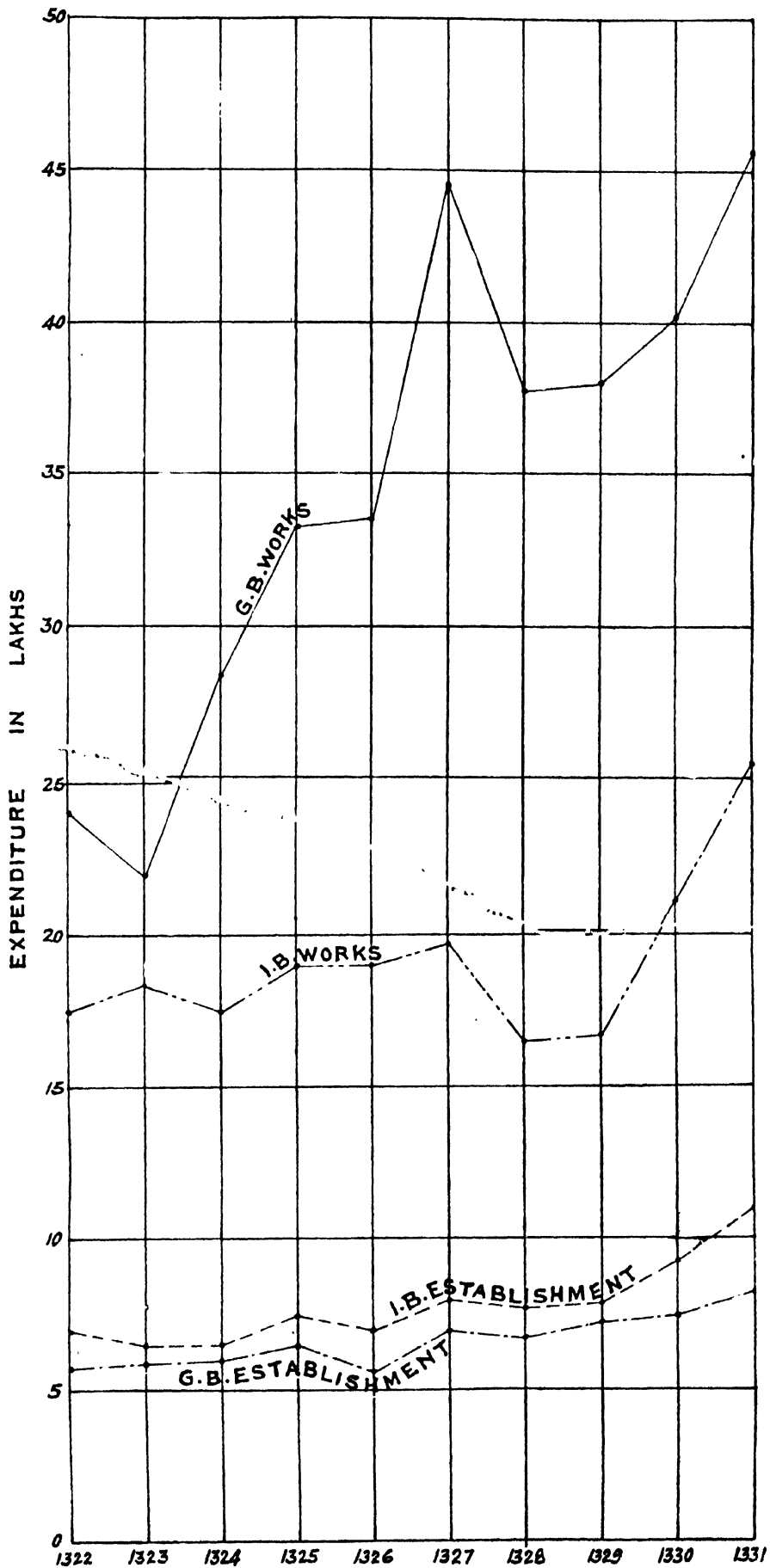
226. The Public Works Department was first organised in 1868, when a staff of Assistants was appointed and a Code compiled for their guidance. The Chief Engineer exercised a general control over the Department and audited the entire expenditure. The State was divided into 14 districts, each under a District Engineer. In 1869, a Departmental Minister was appointed to work under the Minister, the Chief Engineer being the Secretary in the Department. In 1875, the Department was reorganised into two distinct Branches, administrative and executive, the immediate head of the former being the Minister and that of the latter the Departmental Minister, styled the Sadr-ul-Moham, while a Secreatry was appointed for each Branch. Subsequently, the designation of Sadr-ul-Moham was changed to that of Moin-ul-Moham. The Moin-ul-Moham became the head of both the Branches and was made an Assistant to the Minister. In 1894, owing to increase in the volume of work, the office of Secretary in the Public Works Department was separated from that of Chief Engineer, and business connected with Railways and Mines, Municipalities and Telephones was entrusted to the charge of the former. Since then Railways have been transferred to the Financial, Mines to Industrial and Municipalities to the Political Secretariats.
Organization of the Department.

227. The Irrigation Branch was separated from the Buildings and Roads Branch in 1887. In 1896, when it was found that the larger tanks required not only extensive repairs but restoration also, it was considered expedient to form a separate Irrigation Department under a Chief Engineer, whose services were lent to the State by the Government of India. The Chief Engineer had to submit his proposals relating to irrigation works to Government through the Public Works Secretary.
Separation of the Irrigation Branch.

CHAPTER IV.

Nº B

CHART SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS
IN EXPENDITURE ON WORKS & ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GENERAL & IRRIGATION BRANCHES P.W.D
1322-1331 FASLI.



228. At present the Department is organized as follows :—At the head is the Sadr-ul-Moham. Under him are two officers, each styled Secretary and Chief Engineer, in charge of one of the two Branches known as the Irrigation and General Branches. There are two Superintending Engineers under each of these Chief Engineers.

Work in the districts is supervised by the Divisional Engineers, one set of them being in charge of buildings and roads and another in charge of irrigation works.

I. Irrigation Branch.

229. The operations of the Irrigation Department have been practically confined to the Telingana districts, the divisional charges being Warangal, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Gulbarga, Raichur, and Tank Restoration Survey Parties (two divisions). The expenditure on the Department averaged Rs. 27,32,968 per year during the decade under review, of which Rs. 19,07,848 were spent on works. 56·8 per cent. of the amount spent on works was devoted to original works. The cost of the establishment formed about 37 per cent. of that of works. Chart No. B. facing this page shows the fluctuations in the amounts spent on establishment and works by both the Irrigation and General Branches during the decade under review.

The following works estimated to cost over two lakhs were completed or nearing completion by the end of 1331 F. :—

The Laknawaram Project, the Ramappa Lake, the Gungakutwa Project, the Lakshmanchanda Chintalchanda Project, the Mahbubnagar extension, the Osman Sagar Project and the Himayat Sagar Project.

The Osman Sagar Reservoir was completed in 1328 F. at a total cost of Rs. 55,00,606, and sanction was accorded the same year to the construction of the Himayat Sagar dam at an estimated cost of Rs. 86,75,000. Preliminary work was promptly begun, such as the railway line from Gandipet to Himayat Sagar, the transport of necessary materials and machinery to the working site, etc. By the end of 1331 F. a total sum of Rs. 44,81,994 had been spent on works and establishment connected with the dam.

A scheme for the supply of water to Hyderabad from the Osman Sagar Reservoir was sanctioned by Government in 1325 F. The work was taken in hand and a sum of Rs. 88,29,136 had been spent on this up to the end of 1332 F.

230. Figures relating to expenditure and revenue realizations for the latter half of the decade under review are still under compilation ; the expenditure incurred is not only for the purpose of safe-guarding the existing revenue, but also for the purpose of increasing it. The following statement shows the amount of expenditure on, and revenue realizations on account of, irrigation works during the first half of the decade only :—

Fasli year	No. of works	Capital expenditure	Net Revenue due to improvement	Percentage of net Revenue on total outlay
1321 ..	1,028	1,97,28,924	62,764	0·8
1322 ..	1,068	2,07,97,101	6,28,784	3·0
1323 ..	1,090	2,20,45,232	7,34,845	3·8
1324 ..	1,099	2,32,07,405	15,51,856	6·6
1325 ..	1,126	2,43,38,453	15,13,902	6·2
1326 ..	1,194	2,53,65,846	14,74,558	5·8

231. The more important tanks, lakes, channels, etc., under maintenance and repairs during the decade 1822 to 1881 F. were as noted below :—

District	Tanks, etc., under maintenance.
Warangal	.. Nagaram Tank, Gannapoor Tank, Athmakoor Tank, Wardanapet-Kamarreddy Tank, Nallapally Tank, Mylaram-Raiparthy Tank, Waddapalli Tank, Madikonda Tank, Wadlakonda Tank, Oorabobil Tank, Katogpoor Tank, Zaffargadah Tank, Govindapoor Rangiah Cheroo, Ragoolakothapally Tank, Jayawaram Tank, Gurthur Rama samudrum Tank, Edolapoosapally Tank, Pallor Tank, Shaggadwar Modaram Tank, Chinna Mandwa Tank, Kunjerla Oora-Cheekoty Cheroo, Jamalpoor Tank and Peddakorkondy Cheroo. Ramappa Lake and Channel, Laknawaram Tank and Channel, Ghanpur Tank and Channel, Pakhal Lake and Channel, Dharamsagar Project, Laipurthy anicut and channels, Ellapoor feeder channel, Gollapad anicut and channel, Goorthoor anicut and Nelloka-door feeder channel.
Nalgonda	.. Damalpullu Tank, Pallipampla Tank, Edloor Tank, Ummola Tank, Alwal Tank, Yatchram Tank, Wootkoo-Lakasamudrum Tank, Rudraram Rudrappa Tank, Udmanoor Tank, Yadgarpally Tank, Devalpally Tank, Cheroopully Garla Tank, Passnoor Tank, Yiapoor Vityala Tank, Atmakoor Veerla Tank, Doobak Tank, Yadmotla Tank, Madgodli Tank, Kodad Tank, Gopalpoor Hemadri Tank, Velgoopally Rudraram Tank, and Ramasamudram Tank. Latchmapoor Mori Channel, Kangal anicut and channel, Wootkoo Marapally Project, Parwatram Project, Cheypoor Project, Chintapally Madharam Project, Allgadpa Rayanpaliyam Project, Yarnal-Konda Project, Shaligowaram Project and Asafnagar Project.
Karimnagar	.. Kothapally Oora Cheroo, Mukampally Tank, Ranelly Rangampett Tank, Keshwapatam Tank, Mustabad Tank, Kamlapoor Tank, Garrapully Tank, Konaram Tank, Baithpullu Tank, Advisonnapally Tank, Manthani Reddi Cheroo, Illasagar Cheroo, Aknoor Oora Cheroo, Chelpoor Tank, Mamiapoor Manickam Tank, Ambaripet Cheroo, Damanapet Cheroo, Yekgalpet Tank, Oorally Kotha Cheroo and., Tirmalapoor Chinna Cheroo, Latchmanpoor Tank, Gopalpoor Timmapet Tank, and Parkal Tank. Sanigaram Project, Gambirawpet Project, Manthani Channel Project, Eswantraopet Project and Goodcheroo, Gopalpoor Tank feeder channel.
Nizamabad	.. Kangeera Tank and group, Amralmareddy Tank, Bashirabad-Kodi Tank, Motha Tank, Versikonda Pedda Narsimlu Cheroo, Jadampally Tank, Kamareddy Tank, Beebipet Tank, Jangampally Cheroo, Pathareddypet Tank, Yellareddy Tank, Pedda Mullareddy Tank, Ramreddi Dharmaram Tank, Banswada Tank, Balla Tank, Rudroor Tank and Sirala Tank. Sirala Channel, Manchappa series, Pangira Project, Dharpally and Velgatoor Projects.
Medak	.. Gangakatwah Project, Chinna Ganpoor Oora Cheroo, Kondapalk Dakshinaganga Cheroo, Nagnoor Mysama Cheroo, Merdodi Tank, Kalkoornalla Cheroo, Byram Oora Cheroo, Siddipet Komati Cheroo, Narayanraopet Malka Cheroo, Dharwaram Kotha Cheroo. and Mahbubnagar Project.
Mahbubnagar	.. Anantsagar Tank and feeder, Raicodbhoo Cheroo, Settippallyvenila Cheroo, Neokapally Nurkilama Cheroo, Dosapally Thelkapally Tank, Nerva Tank, Pomalpally Tank, Yelija Shahdevisamudram Tank, Chinna Madanoor Tank, Rudrasamudram Tank, Mallarapally-Malka Tank, Thungalapally mangala Cheroo, Purvathapoor Project, Thalankerry Venkamah Cheroo, Pothalamadugu mogla Cheroo, Moosapet Project and Makthal Tank.
Gulbarga	.. Yadgir Tank, Kodangal thoor Tank, Bosga Tank, Sirwar large Tank, Kodaloor Hosakerry Tank, and Sonipally Barwan Cheroo and Karney system.
Raichur	.. Sirwar Tank, Medichalhall Hosakerry Tank, Rampoor Tank, Nogoli Tank, Bunde Thimapoor Jinpoor Tank, Yerigiri Oora Cheroo, and Katla Ootkoo Tank. Beechal Channel and Gangawathi Channel.

232. The annual expenditure on the Public Works Department (both the Irrigation and General Branches) rose from Rs. 53,37,297 in 1821 F. to Rs. 1,28,67,182 in 1881 F. Chart No. 6 (*vide* Chapter VII) shows how the total expenditure varied from year to year during the last ten years.

II. General Branch.

233. During the decennium, the Public Works Department, General Branch, showed good progress both as regards the laying of roads and the construction of buildings. With a view to establish communication between all the important towns and district headquarters and the City of Hyderabad, a programme was drawn up in the year 1322 F. for the improvement of 1,141 miles of existing roads and the construction of 2,120 miles of new roads. Under the gracious commands of His Exalted Highness, public buildings of utility in Indo-Saracenic style were commenced on the banks of the river Musi; the High Court and the City High School buildings were completed, and the Osmania General Hospital was well advanced.

234. In 1329 F. a separate Chief Engineer was appointed for the General Branch. In 1331 F. the combined Secretariat Control of the Department. was abolished and the General Branch placed under the control of a separate Chief Engineer and Secretary and also two Superintending Engineers were appointed to help him in the administration of the Department. With the expansion of the building programme for the City of Hyderabad, a new post of Architect was created in 1331 F. to save Government from paying high fees to outside architects. With a view to secure rapid and adequate development of the resources of the State, with special reference to the undeveloped district of Adilabad, by providing means of communication and proper housing accommodation and by constructing irrigation works and railways, a new department called the Development Department was created in 1331 F. to which the General Branch staff working in the Adilabad district together with the works of that district was transferred.

235. The total cost of the staff employed during the year 1331 F. was Rs. 8,28,260 (exclusive of Adilabad Division) against Rs. 5,32,932 in 1321 F. The establishment Cost of the Staff. charges in 1331 F. amounted to 18·1 per cent. of the expenditure on works as against 19·3 per cent. in 1321 F.

236. The expenditure on works in 1331 F. was Rs. 45,61,982 against Rs. 28,96,521 in the year 1321 F. Rs. 22,94,656 Expenditure on works. were spent on buildings and Rs. 22,67,326 on communications. The average annual expenditure on works for the decennium was Rs. 42,26,709.

237. Out of the total expenditure on buildings in 1331 F., Rs. 16,99,820 or 74·07 per cent. were spent on original Buildings. construction, Rs. 2,35,453 on purchase of lands and buildings and Rs. 3,59,383 on maintenance and repairs as against Rs. 7,33,186 or 71·4 per cent. on original works and Rs. 2,93,620 on repairs and maintenance in 1321 F.

238. Buildings for schools, offices, jails and dispensaries were the principal ones constructed during the decade. Of these, Principal buildings constructed. the following cost more than Rs. 50,000 each :

District	Name of building	Cost of construction O.S. Rs.
Hyderabad	.. Barkandaz quarters in Central Jail ..	50,082
Do	.. Annexe and alterations to Revenue Secretary's Office ..	56,013
Do	.. Compound wall, etc., to Narayanguda Distillery ..	70,022
Do	.. Chowandi around the tombs of Asafia dynasty ..	89,261
Do	.. Peace Memorial Serai ..	96,382
Do	.. Additions and alterations to Police Commissioner's Office ..	1,12,986
Do	.. Laboratory to the Nizam College ..	1,89,694

District	Name of building	Cost of construction
Hyderabad	.. Quarters for mistresses and extensions to the Mahbubia Girls' School	1,89,675
Do	.. Town Hall	2,22,808
Do	.. High Court Buildings	21,22,878
Mahbubnagar	.. First class dispensary at Mahbubnagar ..	72,782
Adilabad	.. First Talukdar's office at Asafabad ..	74,072
Aurangabad	.. Headquarters dispensary at Aurangabad ..	52,921
Do	.. First class dispensary at Jalna	75,297
Parbhani	.. Civil dispensary at Parbhani	65,628
Do	.. Sub-Jail at Parbhani	91,426
Nander	.. Sub-Jail at Nander	1,02,854
Osmanabad	.. Sub-Jail at Osmanabad	91,556
Bidar	.. Sub-Jail at Bidar	69,689

Besides the above, the following undertaken in some year or other of the decade were nearing completion at the close of 1331 F. :—

District	Name of building	Cost to end of 1331 Fasli O.S. Rs.
Hyderabad	.. Osmania General Hospital	8,72,530
Do	.. City High School building	8,67,907
Do	.. Annexe to Bella Vista	1,27,458
Nizamabad	.. Nizamabad Dispensary	42,631
Aurangabad	.. Rest-House at Furadpur	44,508
Gulbarga	.. Munsiff's and Sadar Munsiff's Court at Gulbarga	74,958
Osmanabad	.. Headquarters dispensary	63,046
Bir	.. Sub-Jail at Bir	41,473

239. Of the total expenditure on roads in 1331 F., Rs. 12,53,313 or 54·05 per cent. were spent on original works and Rs. 10,14,013 on repairs and maintenance, against Rs. 5,34,558 or 48·8 per cent. on original works and Rs. 5,59,041 on repairs and maintenance in 1321 F. 547 miles of new roads were completed and opened for traffic during the decennium, giving a total of 2,625 miles of roads maintained by the Department at the end of 1331 F. against 2,078 miles in 1321 F. The following is a list of the more important roads and bridges which were constructed during the decennium :—

District	Name of Road or Bridge	Cost of Construction O.S. Rs.
Hyderabad	.. Extension of Musallam Jung bridge ..	1,26,676
Warangal	.. Hanamkonda-Karimnagar Road (42 miles) ..	2,05,861
Do	.. Bridge over Bibinagar River	87,333
Nalgonda	.. Bridge over the Musi at Valigonda ..	1,37,579
Do	.. Restoration of Khammam-Suriapet Road ..	1,63,252
Karimnagar	.. Bridges on Hanamkonda-Karimnagar Road ..	1,30,151
Medak	.. Bridge over the Ganga Katwa	68,112
Do	.. Vicarabad-Mominpet Road	87,570
Do	.. Ramayanpet-Medak Road (14 miles) ..	1,97,357
Mahbubnagar	.. Bridge across Balanagar on Hyderabad-Kurnool Road	58,254
Do	.. Marikal-Narayanpet Road	63,753
Do	.. Rajapur Bridge	73,283
Do	.. Tilkapalli-Lingal Road (18 miles)..	72,152
Do	.. Jedchelra-Devarconda Road (2nd section) ..	1,17,948
Do	.. Do do (1st section) ..	1,24,341

District	Name of Road or Bridge	Cost of construction
		O.S. Rs.
Adilabad	.. Asafabad-Rajura Road (83 miles)	.. 2,92,537
Do	.. Nagpur Road (24½ miles)	.. 2,67,781
Do	.. Itchoda-Adilabad Road	.. 83,537
Do	.. Bridge over the Kadiam river	.. 61,574
Do	.. Nagpur Road (4th section)	.. 51,163
Aurangabad	.. Bir-Shagar Road	.. 4,83,018
Do	.. Paitan Road	.. 1,79,878
Do	.. Kannad-Outram Road (8 miles)	.. 1,45,106
Do	.. Rotagaon Shiver Road (14½ miles)	.. 1,40,727
Do	.. Bridge on the Doodna	.. 1,19,186
Do	.. Ajanta Road	.. 74,998
Do	.. Bridge over the Shappur River	.. 63,020
Do	.. Bridge over the Parr River	.. 57,587
Parbhani	.. Kola-Manwath Road (7 miles)	.. 83,944
Nanded	.. Nanded-Malegaon Road (31 miles)	.. 5,12,372
Do	.. Baisa-Basar Road (18 miles)	.. 2,90,576
Do	.. Bridge over the Deogaon Nala	.. 62,148
Bidar	.. Reconstruction of Hyderabad-Sholapur Road	1,33,944
Do	.. Bidar-Ekally Road (18 miles)	.. 1,53,664
Gulbarga	.. Tandur-Chincholi Road (19 miles)	.. 1,14,949
Do	.. Tandur-Kosgi Road	.. 1,34,746
Do	.. Masonry works on Yadgir-Sholapur Road	.. 3,17,448
Do	.. Gulbarga-Humnabad Road	.. 3,41,899
Osmanabad	.. Hyderabad-Sholapur Road (8rd section)	.. 2,50,952
Bir	.. Symphana Bridge	.. 1,11,440
Do	.. Shagarh to Bir (26½ miles)	.. 4,52,918

Besides the above, two most important bridges, one across the Musi at Tekmatla costing Rs. 3,34,427 and the other across the Manair in the Karimnagar district costing Rs. 3,61,961, were started during the latter part of the decade and were well advanced. The first named is the longest bridge constructed so far in the Dominions.

240. The new Water Works for the supply of water to the City of Hyderabad and the Secunderabad Cantonment from Osman Sagar Lake were started in the year 1322 F. and completed in 1330 F. at a cost of Rs. 89,37,810. For the purification of water, Patterson Pressure Filters of the latest design have been installed.

The Gulbarga Water Works were completed in 1330 F. at a total cost of Rs. 6,87,957 and handed over to the Local Fund Department for maintenance.

SECTION VI.

Railways.

241. The period under report includes the period of the Great War (4th August 1914 to 11th November 1918) when the whole resources of the Empire were concentrated on the one supreme end of defeating the enemy. This was no time for extension of railways. The Secunderabad-Gudwal line was sanctioned only a few months before the out-break of the war, and the utmost that Government could do, was to carry this construction out. Material could not be imported for renewals and repairs of existing lines, and all through British India there was a deficiency of rolling stock and locomotives. The railways in the State are worked by the N. G. S. Railway Company under the direction of a Board in London. The earnings of the Railways were therefore subjected to several British imposts—the Income Tax, Excess Profits

Duty and Corporation Tax. Prior to the war in 1914 the British Income Tax was 1s. 2d. in the pound. This was raised to 6s. in the pound in 1918-1919. It now stands at 4½s. in the pound. The heavy English taxation reduced the Government's share of surplus earnings in the Railway to a considerable extent.

242. With the exception of a 2' 6" gauge of 36·99 miles from Tadwalla to Latur constructed and worked by the Barsi Light Railway Company, all the railways in the State have been constructed and worked by the N. G. S. Railway Company, who, under the terms of agreement with Government, have a prior claim to construct and work all railways in the Dominions. The open mileage of the N. G. S. Railway in 1322 F. was 771·57 miles as under :—

			Miles.
Broad Gauge	.. Company's Lines	..	330·13
Metre Gauge	.. Do	..	391·13
Do	.. State Lines	..	50·31
			<hr/> 771·57 <hr/>

The Broad Gauge Railway runs from Wadi in the Gulbarga district east-ward to Warangal, and then turns to the south-east and joins the M. & S. M. Railway at Bezwada. The length of the main line is 310 miles, while two Branches from Husain Sagar to Hyderabad and Dornakal to Singareni Collieries add another 20 miles. The Hyderabad Godavary Valley Railway runs for 385·65 miles in a north-western direction from Secunderabad to Manmad, a station on the Bombay-Nagpur section of the G. I. P. Railway. Prior to 1322 F. it was connected by a mixed gauge with this line from Hyderabad, but after the construction of the Secunderabad-Gudwal line it was found desirable to close the Hyderabad B. G. Station for metre gauge traffic. In consequence the length of the line has been reduced from 391·13 to 385·65 miles.

The Purna-Hingoli Railway (Metre Gauge) has a length of 50·31 miles and was constructed in furtherance of a project of the Government of India to connect Northern and Southern India by a through Metre Gauge Railway. The Hyderabad State line was to be carried further north, as far as Basim, and the Government of India to link Akola with Khandwa. The latter however have not so far carried out their part of the programme, and the Purna-Hingoli line is therefore left so to speak in the air. The capital cost of the line is Rs. 30·83 lakhs and is not expected to yield an adequate return till it gets a connection with some other railway at the Hingoli end.

In 1322 F., His Exalted Highness' Government commenced the construction of a line from Secunderabad to Kurnool as a State line. By the 20th Aban 1325 F. about 70·78 miles of this line had been completed and opened for all classes of traffic. An additional 33·22 miles were opened in 1326 F. and 7·62 miles in 1331 F. Thus by the end of 1331 F. 111·62 miles were added to the Metre Gauge system making a total of 880·81 miles in the State. Further construction to Kurnool was in progress.

Besides this, the Kazipet-Bellarshah Railway was completely surveyed during the decade under review and earth-work done as far as Goliara on the 66th mile.

243. During the period 1322 to 1331 F. several new lines have been surveyed. Two of these, the survey of a feeder line from Shankarpalli to Yekali, a village in the vicinity of Bidar, completed in 1323 F. at a cost of B.G. Rs. 9,410 and the survey of a mineral line of 26·12 miles from Karapalli to Kothagudium completed in 1330 F., deserve special mention.

244. The only accident of any magnitude during the decade occurred to a passenger train on the 23rd January 1917 between Shankarpalli and Nagalpalli stations on the Broad Gauge Railway. Two four wheelers, one 3rd class carriage, and a brake-van were completely wrecked, and the engine and a bogie composite derailed. The damage to the rolling stock and permanent way was estimated at Rs. 22,200. The accident was found due to the buckling of rails.

245. The following is a comparative statement of the Government and the N. G. S. Railway Company's holdings in 1322 and 1331 F. :—

Securities	1322 Fasli		1331 Fasli	
	Government Holdings	Company's Holdings	Government Holdings	Company's Holdings
	£	£	£	£
5 per cent. Stock ..	414,780	1,585,220	451,830	1,548,170
4 per cent. Broad Gauge Guaranteed Debentures ..	100,000	1,400,000	88,000	1,411,500
4 per cent. Broad Gauge Unguaranteed debentures ..	500,000	nil	944,400	nil
3½ per cent. Metre Gauge Debentures	200,000	1,800,000	659,000	14,94,700
	1,214,780	4,785,220	2,143,230	4,454,370

The full issue of the unguaranteed 4 per cent. Broad Gauge Debentures, and since 1331 the issue of the 3½ per cent. H.G.V. Railway Debentures have been taken up by His Exalted Highness' Government on a 5 per cent. basis *i.e.*, at 80 and 70 respectively. Deducting English Income Tax at 4s. 6d. in the pound, the debentures yield £ 3-17-6 per cent. to which should be added 2 per cent. in the case of the Broad Gauge and 3 per cent. in the case of the H.G.V. Debentures on account of the difference between the purchase price and redemption value.

246. The following statement shows the amount of surplus profits and net earnings received by Government for the ten years 1322-1331 F. :—

Fasli year	Government's moiety of surplus profits		Net earnings		Total
	Broad Gauge	H.G.V.Ry.	H. B.	S. G.	
	B.G. Rs.	B.G. Rs.	B.G. Rs.	B.G. Rs.	B.G. Rs.
1322 ..	2,21,427	1,64,123	40,390	..	4,25,940
1323 ..	1,47,742	3,70,506	67,623	..	5,85,871
1324 ..	..	1,66,445	44,503	..	2,10,948
1325 ..	1,54,513	1,84,778	55,764	..	3,95,055
1326 ..	1,91,510	3,62,845	42,407	16,138	6,12,900
1327 ..	85,074	..	15,183	61,766	1,62,023
1328 ..	6,44,887	6,66,266	35,566	-55,902	12,90,817
1329 ..	(c) 20	11,77,671	80,048	21,013	12,78,572
1330 ..	(a) ..	9,62,432	45,482	26,729	10,34,643
1331 ..	2,69,364	(b) ..	1,21,863	94,480	4,85,707

247. During the decade the full amount of the guaranteed interest advanced by Government under the contract with the Railway Company was refunded by the Company every year.

(a) and (b) reserved for payment of Excess Profits Duty. (c) appropriated on account of deferred maintenance.

SECTION VII.

Postal Department.

248. The State maintains its own postal system both for internal communications and, in a restricted sense, for external communications in accordance with the arrangements made with the British Postal Department and also issues its own stamps, embossed envelopes, etc. The Postal Department of the State is worked on the same lines as the Postal Department of the Government of India, with which an agreement has long been in existence for the exchange of registered letters, parcels and unpaid articles. In the old days from 1856 to 1869, when only State and private correspondence to a limited extent was carried, the work was let out on contract, the contractor paying a stipulated amount to Government every year. In 1869, during the regime of Sir Salar Jung I, the State took over the control of the Department and reorganized it on a proper basis. The *Ghungru* service or express post was also established about the same time but was abolished in 1311 F. (1902).

249. When the State assumed the direct management of the Department, Post Offices were established at the headquarters of districts and taluks and other important centres and numbered 125. During the first year, the net income and expenditure was Rs. 16,100 and Rs. 2,45,000 respectively. The number of Post Offices went on gradually increasing till in 1301 F. (1892) they numbered 195, when the receipts rose to Rs. 1,27,300 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,60,500. The number of Post Offices increased to 239 by 1310 F. (1901) and the receipts and expenditure then stood at Rs. 1,57,700 and Rs. 2,99,200 respectively. By the end of 1321 F. (1912) there were 413 Post Offices and the number rose to 698 at the close of 1331 F. (1922).

The Money Order system was introduced in Aban 1319 F. (1910) and the V. P. system in 1323 F. (1914).

250. The following statement shows the progress made by the Department during the decade under review :—

Head	1321 F.	1331 F.
Number of Post Offices ..	417	698
Number of letter boxes ..	396	584
Distance over which mails were carried :		
(1) By Rail (in miles) ..	1,195	1,758
(2) By Road in miles ..	4,976	6,214½
Total number of Postal articles delivered ..	1,3170,968	2,64,46,684
Total number of money orders issued ..	1,10,491	3,81,052
Total Income . Rs. ..	3,78,727	7,38,766
Total Expenditure Rs. ..	4,45,293	10,07,113

Excluding the income realized by the carriage of correspondence on Government Service, the ordinary income of the Department rose from Rs. 1,96,353 in 1321 F. to Rs. 4,81,362 in 1331 F. The number of articles received from the Imperial Postal Department for delivery through the agency of the State Post Offices was 74,666 in 1321 F. and increased to 1,22,451 in 1331 F.

With a view to afford the utmost convenience to the public and also to facilitate intercourse in trade and commerce, the Department carries and transfers to the nearest British Post Office or R.M.S. Section all articles emanating from the State intended for delivery in British India on which the British Postage only is paid, and similarly delivers all paid articles received from British India, for delivery in the State, free of all State Postal or other extra charges.

251. The total receipts and expenditure of the Department averaged Rs. 5,81,308 and Rs. 6,67,141 respectively per year, during the decade under review. How the receipts and expenditure fluctuated year by year are shown in Chart No. 3 and Chart No. 5 respectively, (*vide* Chapter VII).

SECTION VIII.

Mint Department.

252. The Hyderabad Government Mint was founded in 1265 F. during the time of Sir Salar Jung I and was located in Sultan Shahi. The old method of hand manufacture of coins was used and continued until 1302 F.

253. Up to that time and for 40 years past the Mint had been open to receive silver from nobles and merchants, which was converted into coins on their behalf, the Mint being given a striking charge for the work done.

254. About 1302 F., the demand for coinage became such that the old hand method proved too slow and production by machinery had to be adopted. Upon the installation of the machinery a coin was struck known as "*Charki*." Its design was somewhat similar to that previously in force, *viz.*, with Persian inscriptions on the obverse and reverse. These coins were struck in the years 1302, 1303, 1305 and 1309 F. They were however not much admired and in 1313 F., a new design was prepared. Of this the main feature was the utilisation of the historical building standing in the centre of the City of Hyderabad known as the Char Minar as the obverse of the coin. Arabic writing was used replacing the Persian previously adopted, the inscription on this coin being as follows :—

ضر بحیدر آباد فرخندہ بنیاد
جلوس میمنت ما نوس

with the year of installation.

On this coin, in the archway of the Char Minar, there was inscribed the letter "*Meem*" being the initial letter of the august name of the then Nizam, His Highness Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur. This letter was changed to "*Ain*" when His Exalted Highness the present Nizam ascended the Gadi.

The Mint was removed in 1313 F. to its present site close to the Husain Sagar in the Saifabad Palace Garden adjoining the Finance Office and a large building was constructed and new machinery purchased and erected.

The machine-made coins in general have been called "*Halli Sicca*" meaning *current coins*. Those made in the previous reign were called "*Mahbubia Sicca*" and those in the present reign are called "*Osmania Sicca*."

The weight of the coin is 172½ grains as against 180 grains of the British Government rupee, the fineness of the coin being 816·8 per mille as against 916·6. The silver content thus is in the proportion of 1 to 1·12 in the two currencies.

255. The following is a concise progress report of coinage commencing from 1321 to 1332 F. During these years the speed of coinage per annum was between 8,41,176 (in 1331 F.) and 2,77,22,590 (in 1328 F.).

The total number of good coins struck during the period amounted to Rs. 11,31,25,111. Of these, Rs. 10,01,24,572 were issued for circulation.

Old H.S. and defective M.S. Rs. worth Rs. 99,15,823-2-0 and Rs. 3,55,025 respectively were withdrawn from circulation.

Since the Mahbubia rupees were minted, the supply has been regulated so as to prevent serious fluctuations of exchange value. The rate of exchange for all Government purposes is B. G. Rs. 100 equivalent to O. S. Rs. 116-10-8.

256. The operative losses until the year 1318 F. were between 4 and 6 tolas per mille. When the present Mint Master took over charge in 1318 F., it was discovered that they could be reduced to between .5 and .6 per mille.

257. Gold coins also were manufactured in the Mint by hand and were full, half, quarter, one eighth and one-sixteenth. This was continued until the machine-made rupees were started. At the time that the *Charki* rupees were being made, a whole *ashrafi* of the same design was coined. When the rupee design was changed to Char Minar, the *ashrafi* was altered and half, quarter and one-eighth were turned out as well as the full. The 1/16th *ashrafi* was discontinued when coining by machinery was started.

258. The gold coins bear the same inscription on the obverse and reverse as the silver coins with the word 'rupee' changed to 'Ashrafi' and different names for its sub-divisions.

Obverse :—A representation of the Char Minar with the letter "*Meem*" or "*Ain*" below the arch. The word "Asaf Jah" and figure "92" between the minarets, "Nizam-ul-Mulk" on the right and "Bahadur" on the left of the coin. The year of mintage below the base of the Char Minar and Grecian border round the coin.

Reverse :—"Zarab Hyderabad Farkhunda Bunyad Julius Maimanat Manus" with the year of installation. The denomination in the centre within a corded ring. A Grecian border as on the obverse.

The gold coins are not legal tender. The weight of ashrafi coins is as under :—

Full ashrafi	..172·5 grains
Half „	.. 86·25 „
Quarter „	.. 43·125 „
One-eighth,„	.. 21·562 „

The rate of sale of full, half, quarter and one-eighth *ashrafees* was Rs. 29, 15, 8, and 5, at the end of 1331 F.

259. The denominations of copper coins in circulation are half anna, 2 pies and 1 pie.

The copper coins contain the following proportion in every 100 parts: --

95 parts of copper
4 „ tin
1 „ zinc

The weight of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$ anna is 180 grains, 60 grains and 30 grains respectively.

From 1321 to 1332 F. copper coins to the value of Rs. 12,47,674-0-10 were turned out. The coins put into circulation were to the value of Rs. 12,23,622-12-11.

260. The nickel one anna coins were brought into circulation from Amardad 1329 F. They contain 25 parts of nickel and 75 parts of copper in every 100 parts. The coin is roughly $\frac{1}{3}$ of an O. S. tola.

These were coined to the value of Rs. 1,00,187-8-0. Of these, coins worth Rs. 43,000 were remitted to the Central Treasury, Hyderabad, for circulation.

261. At the request of the British Government in the year 1328 F., during the recent European War, quarter anna pieces of the British Government were also coined in His Exalted Highness' Mint to the value of Rs. 1,97,600.

262. The following statement shows the number of coins minted year by year during the decade under review : —

Fasli year	Number of coins minted	
	Silver coins	Copper, Bronze, etc., coins
1321 ..	72,39,467	26,941,204
1322 ..	10,600,000	20,643,800
1323 ..	4,883,377	11,769,300
1324 ..	..	12,332,064
1325 ..	15,645,070	..
1326 ..	16,496,343	6,493,406
(two-anna pieces)	150,076	
1327 ..	11,019,694	10,392,612
1328 ..	27,534,513	10,145,700
(Half-rupee) ..	222,593	
(Four-anna) ..	190,178	
(Two-anna) ..	233,895	
1329 ..	10,933,000	15,131,500
(Two-anna) ..	206,240	
1330 ..	..	..
1331 ..	746,731	
(Four anna) ..	197,280	
(Two-anna) ..	361,000	18,94,710

SECTION IX.

Electricity Department.

263. This is one of the departments which have grown under the management of Mr. R. L. Gamlen, the Mint Master.

Early suggestion for supply of electric current.

Before his arrival in Farwardi 1318 F. several propositions for electric supply had been put before the Government by commercial firms, but all these had included conditions with respect to powers to construct an electric tramway to which His Late Highness was strongly opposed, and no steps were taken for giving a general supply to the Capital. At that time, there were a few isolated plants at work, one at Falaknuma Castle, for instance, and there was also a small one of 14 Kilowatts at the Mint which was only utilised for the supply of electricity to the Mint bungalow.

264. Mr. Gamlen's previous experience as managing engineer of electric supply undertakings was of great assistance to Government in providing the City with electric supply.

Preliminary suggestions.

The first step undertaken was the supply of electric fans to the adjacent Finance, Public Works and Political Departments' Offices from the small set at the Mint. This led to several influential people enquiring as to whether it might not be possible for them too to have electricity. Pending consideration of a regular scheme, sanction was accorded to the reconstruction of the engine room in the Mint, the purchase of three small alternators and the necessary switchboard and the laying down of mains to the King Koti and Residency areas. Application for Rs. 1,30,000 was made on the 21st Azar 1319 F. and sanction was obtained on the 25th

Farwardi 1319 F. The work was completed in 1320 F. Distribution was arranged for supply in four areas, viz., in the vicinity of the Mint, Khairatabad, Chadarghat and Residency.

265. Owing to the popularity of this supply, it soon became evident that these makeshift arrangements would soon be insufficient to cope with the demand. A sum therefore of 11 lakhs including the expenditure already incurred was sanctioned in 1321 F. for (1) the erection of a regular Power House as an addition to the Old Mint Engine Room, (2) the extension of the Distribution and Transmission systems and (3) the construction of a Railway siding for importing coal to the site of the Power House.

By the beginning of 1322 F., the construction of Power House, etc., had been all completed and the engines were put to work on 29th Isfandar 1322 Fasli.

266. The plant consisted of two 500 K. W. Bellis-Dick Kerr machines, three Babcock Wilcox boilers of 7,000 lbs evaporation each, a Ferranti switchboard and the cables were of Messrs. Callender's Cable and Construction Company's make. When this was in progress, the subject of street lighting by electricity was also mooted and a sum of O.S. Rs. 50,000 sanctioned from the Municipal Budget for the purpose. Electric lights were installed along the Husain Sagar Bund on both sides of the road and the City *via* the Residency along Pathergatti as far as Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad's palace. Wherever convenient, centre suspension lighting was used by which the light is distributed from the middle of the road and no poles need be used. Although there was very considerable opposition at first, this system has proved most satisfactory. At about the same time, great trouble was experienced in Secunderabad owing to the absence of water, and cholera was growing to an alarming extent. Arrangements were at once made to supply water from the Husain Sagar Tank by electrically driven pumps. This proved a great success, water being pumped within six weeks of the order to proceed with the work. This temporary measure was later converted into a permanent scheme and now all the water supply for that area is pumped by the Department electrically. The new Flood Preventive Works, eleven miles away from the Power House, required supply for driving all machinery for the construction of the Osman Sagar Reservoir and arrangements were at once made to erect a transmission-line and supply was given in Amardad of the same year at the very low rate of 0-1-0 per unit.

The Secunderabad authorities applied for bulk supply. This was given and they also adopted electricity for street lighting at the beginning of 1323 F.

267. The demand from all these various sources grew so rapidly that the second set had hardly been put into commission before the capacity of 500 K. W. had been reached and extensions were manifestly necessary.

268. It was decided that it would be unwise to work with so little spare as was sometimes done in areas close to engineering centres and the principle of duplicate spares was adopted. This meant that an altogether larger station was necessary and instead of putting down one 500 K. W. set extra which would have given only one spare, the total plant capacity was advanced to 3,000 K. W. by the addition of two 1,000 K. W. British Westinghouse Turbines, thus making it possible to advance to 1,000 K. W. and still leave a duplicate spare.

This policy of double spare has been amply justified in the constancy of supply. No electric supply in India has had less stoppages than in Hyderabad and, despite this fact, the price charged is not higher than that of any other coal driven station but less than that in many.

269. In order to house these new machines, the old Mint engines were taken out and their vacant space was occupied by the turbines. Two Howden boilers of a rating of 20,000 lbs. each were installed.

Engine room reconstruction.

The distribution system was much increased. A good deal of the original overhead work was removed and in their stead underground cables were run. A Jewel filter of 20,000 gals. capacity was also installed for giving clean feed to the boilers and good water for drinking purposes for the men.

270. In the year 1326 F. Mr. Meares, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, paid a visit to this place at the request of this Government and expressed his complete satisfaction with the system adopted in the construction of the Power House and the distribution.

Government of India Inspection.

As the Department was well equipped, it continued meeting the required demand by extending the mains to different localities from which applications were received till the end of 1329 F.

271. At about this time reports began to arrive from America concerning the results that were being obtained there in the matter of the efficient use of low grade fuel by pulverising the coal before burning, and Mr. Gamlen was instructed to proceed there to investigate matters as the bad slack that was obtained from the Singareni Collieries gave very inefficient results. He found that the plants using this method there were of vast size and that the system employed would be too expensive for a relatively small undertaking such as that at Hyderabad. He however found a system in the experimental stage from which results were being obtained indicating that small plants also could enjoy the great benefits of pulverisation.

Pulverized Fuel Investigations

272. During Mr. Gamlen's absence, negotiations were completed for the supply of electricity to the new Spinning and Weaving Mills being put up by the Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills Limited, and as this supply would overload one large unit of the existing plant, it became necessary to take immediate steps to add to the power available. Instructions were therefore given to meet this demand in early 1330 F.

First Mill Demand.

273. As the site of the old Power House was by this time completely filled and it was impossible to make an engineering job by putting more plant close by, and as it was agreed that the time had passed when mere patchwork such as had sufficed hitherto could be tolerated, the construction of a completely new station on the present site on the margin of the Husain Sagar was decided upon. This site was chosen so as to have the water of the lake available for condensing purposes; but owing to the continuous abnormal shortage of monsoon for several successive seasons this has not been accomplished, and elaborate arrangements have had to be made whereby water from Osman Sagar could be used.

New Power House decided on.

274. A regular design for a complete Power House of ultimate capacity of 20,000 K. W. was prepared and buildings were put in hand for a station of half of this capacity. Two units only of 2,000 K. W. each with a overload capacity of 3,000 K. W. each were installed, making a total capacity of overload of 9,500 K. W. of which, owing to the arrangement of double spares, 3,000 K. W. could be supplied without further extension. The plant in the New Station consists of two Metropolitan Vickers Turbo alternators 3,000 K. W. overload capacity; Switchboard by Messrs. Reyrolle and Co., Ltd.; Condensing System by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co. Ltd.; pumps and filters by Messrs. Worthington Simpson and Co., and four Spearing Boilers, each of 20,000 lbs. evaporation normally, these being fired by Gamlen's development of Seymour's powdered fuel system.

A Regular Engineering Work. Description of plant.

275. Owing to the distance to which the electricity had to be transmitted and the magnitude of the demand, the pressure of 3,300 V. was no longer considered economical, and the New Station works at 6,600 V. The work of converting is gradually being carried out but part of the distribution work has to be dealt with at the old station, which also has to be kept in commission till the new plant is complete, until which time the full economic benefit of the New Station will not be enjoyed.

276. The expenditure to the end of 1332 F. on capital was Rs. 80,08,648. There were in all 8 Main and Feeder lines and 39 sub-stations in the Hyderabad area at the end of 1332 F.

277. The following table furnishes information regarding the progress of the Department.

	Capacity of plant	Number of Consumers on 1st Azur	Gross profit	Total Capital Outlay to the end of
1321 Fasli	180	72	334-0-6	6,45,959
1332 Fasli	3,000 and 4,000 was under installation	3,648 including Secunderabad	3,36,319-0-0	80,08,648

278. As the Department required a set of rules for its guidance, the Electricity Rules were drawn up and sanctioned by His Excellency the Prime Minister on 31st Khurad 1320 F., before the supply of current began. The following rates were fixed and were in force till the end of 1331 F. :—

6 annas per unit for lights

3 „ „ fans

2 „ „ motors under 3 H. P

1½ „ „ motors above 3 H. P.

A minimum charge of Rs. 5 monthly per consumer.

279. The accounts of the Department were put on commercial lines in view of the enterprise being of a commercial nature.

280. Special leave rules applicable to commercial departments were also introduced.

281. For the convenience of the City and Chadarghat consumers, Branch Cash Offices were opened in Char Minar and Troop Bazaar sub-stations to receive payment of electricity bills.

282. Places of worship (including tombs of saints) have been exempted from the payment of the monthly minimum charge of Rs. 5.

Government servants were given the following facilities :—

- (1) Loans at 4½ per cent interest repayable in 48 monthly instalments for electric installations at their houses.
- (2) Exemption from payment of cash security required from consumers for the prompt settlement of electricity bills by executing bonds authorising the Accountant-General to recover such dues.

The former was stopped in 1323 F., but the latter was extended to Mansabdars also.

283. The Department designed full size 3 phase fans of the Marelli type, 3 phase regulators, and 3 phase auto-transformers to use with them. The mechanical work of the first two was undertaken by the Mint Workshops, and the electrical work of these and the complete work of the auto-transformers by the Electricity Department. The Department undertakes repairs to various electrical machinery.

284. The Department has been able to set aside a sum of Rs. 8,70,988 on account of depreciation to end of 1331 F. and has invested the same with the Government at 6 per cent. interest.

285. The management of the Secunderabad Electricity Supply was entrusted to the Department. The results have proved to be satisfactory.

286. The following are the roads in the Hyderabad City and suburbs that were lighted with electricity at the close of 1331 F. : -

Falaknuma to Charminar.
Charminar to New Bridge and Purana Haveli Road.
New Bridge to Kunta Road.
Charminar to Chowk and Motigalli.
Residency Road to Afzal Gunj.
Troop Bazaar Road to Fateh Maidan.
Station Road and Kattelmandi.
Lingampalli and Esamiah Bazaar to Chadarghat Bridge.
Ramkote to King Kote Road.
Tank Bund Road.
Tank Bund and Bashir Bagh Road.
Saifabad to Fateh Maidan.

287. The number of power consumers recorded at the close of 1331 F. was as follows : -

Water Pumps	..	..	..	..	45
X-Ray apparatus	..	..	..	..	3
Ice Factories	..	..	..	..	2
Motors for other works	..	..	..	..	27
Flour and Rice Mills	..	..	..	..	83
Motor Mills	..	..	..	..	11
Tile Factory	..	..	..	..	1
Total					172

288. The following statement shows the capital outlay of the Department to the end of each of the last ten years and the profit earned in each of those years : -

Year	Capital Outlay to end of the year	Profit for the year	Profit on average Capital Outlay	No. of Consumers	Length of cables laid		No. of sub-stations
	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent		Mls.	F. Yds.	
1322 F.	11,16,303	30,008	5.6	301			..
1323 F.	15,96,514	93,288	7.0	501	..		..
1324 F.	22,84,655	1,17,286	6.1	661	..		32
1325 F.	23,66,457	1,44,954	6.8	927	7-4-0		32
1326 F.	25,14,148	1,48,946	6.1	1,104	3-4-0		32
1327 F.	26,03,637	1,74,376	6.8	1,311	0-5-7		34
1328 F.	27,41,692	1,77,780	6.7	1,605	2-2-74		34
1329 F.	29,93,384	2,26,569	7.9	1,986	3-4-58		38
1330 F.	33,09,482	2,05,392	6.5	2,171	2-6-0		39
1331 F.	34,50,785	2,62,510	7.7	2,466	4-2-178		39

SECTION X.

Mint Workshops.

289. When the Mint was transferred from the City to its present site in 1313 F., a small workshop was started as part of its equipment for the purpose of repairing the machinery, making the necessary dies, etc.

290. During the first rush of coining, which was due to the change over from the old *Charki* type to the new, the Workshop was kept fully employed; but when the rush ceased in 1316 F. the Workshop had practically nothing to do. Some work was found for the Engraving Department by way of making seals and badges, and occasional jobs for Government Departments were undertaken. There was, however, not nearly enough to keep either the machinery or the men engaged.

291. When Mr. Gamlen was appointed in 1317 F. he found this state of affairs to be most unsatisfactory as not only was Government money being wasted but also the employees were for long periods being kept in a condition of enforced idleness, whilst on the other hand the maintenance of the Workshop was indispensable to the Mint for the successful discharge of its coining functions.

292. In 1318 F. Mr. Gamlen suggested to Government that, by some alterations and additions, the shops could be employed for carrying out general manufacturing work both for the Government and the public, for whom it might be a great convenience, and that at the same time they might be of great value as a training ground for young mechanical engineers.

293. In 1321 F. the Government approved of manufacture and repair work being done in the shops and also their accounts, etc., being separated from the Mint.

The valuation of the capital at the start was Rs. 1,47,192.

294. In the course of the year 1321 F., the Department turned out such work as pipes up to 26" diameter, C.I. Posts, Iron Brackets, C.I. Tees, Bends, Irrigation Sluice shutters and plugs, etc., for the P.W.D., and miscellaneous sundries to other departments.

295. There was a rapid increase in the flow of work to the shops and a general expansion and reorganization became necessary. Proposals were submitted for this purpose entailing an expenditure of Rs. 2,10,405. Sanction of Government was obtained in 1322 F. and the additions and alterations were completed in 1323 F. By this time the capital had grown to Rs. 4,14,366. Although there was a considerable number of apprentices in the shops, who were picking up the workshop experience, no regular training was undertaken and no literary teaching given during this period.

296. Since 1324 F., besides the minting of coins, the Workshop has been manufacturing and supplying various articles to Government departments according to their requisitions as detailed below :—

For the Public Works Department :—C.I. railing, C.I. road rollers up to 4 tons, shutters for tanks, C.I. pipes up to 18" diameter, mortar mills, evaporating pans, lamp bases, etc.

For the Telephone Department :—Brackets for poles.

For the Civil Veterinary Department :—Hay presses.

For the Electricity Department :—Tee boxes, joint boxes, single and three phase cupboards, lamp bases, etc.

*For Hospitals :—*Bedsteads with spring mattresses.

*For Various Departments :—*Sets of weights, seals and badges, punching machines for obliterating stamps, electroplating record racks, gear wheels, fast and loose pulleys, roof trusses, spiral staircases and all kinds of repair work.

Some of the above products were standardised in consultation with the department concerned, so that they might be manufactured and stocked by the Workshop, whenever convenient to do so, and orders might be promptly executed from the stock on hand.

297. When in 1323 F. the Great War broke out, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government enquired of the Government of India whether the shops could give aid in the manufacture of munitions, etc., and the enquiry resulted in a large volume of work being called for by the British Government.

The first order placed was for many back geared, screw cutting lathes, with rotating tool holders, but later it was decided that these could be most usefully employed here to assist in other manufactures and they now form part of the shop equipment.

The work done during the period of the War was quite varied. In all 15,000 cordite boxes, 4,583 fuse needle holders, 8,626 shells, 3,600 P and D swivels, 3,000 dahs and 1,225 transport carts were manufactured and supplied to the British Government in addition to sundry munition stores.

298. In 1324 F. Government decided that the Workshops should be put on non-commercial basis and accounts kept in accordance with Budget principles. This arrangement obtained until the end of the War and in the period after it till 1331 F.

299. By the end of the war a complete organisation had grown up to meet emergency requirements and in 1328, when peace was declared and the war work ceased, there was a larger equipment and wage list than was necessary for the reduced order book.

During the three years that followed the War, works were carried on in a none too satisfactory condition. While it is true that an amount of economy was obtained by virtue of keeping Mint men employed during the slack season, the very important function of the Workshop, as proposed in 1318 F. viz., as a vehicle for the training of apprentices, was only carried on in a very irregular and unsatisfactory way. A certain advance was made by arranging that clerks, who belonged to the Mint Department and were not fully occupied during the slack coining season, should give a certain amount of literary training to the illiterate boys, but this was only an unofficial effort and the results were not satisfactory.

300. The experiment was then made of letting the apprentices work half a day in the Workshops and half a day in the school room. This proved very successful as the boys showed themselves to be keen both in their mechanical and literary training.

301. The results obtained however could hardly justify the continuance of the Workshop in its then condition and accordingly the Government sanctioned a comprehensive scheme in 1331 F., under which the Workshop was to be considered as a commercial undertaking, living by the work turned out and paying to Government interest at the rate of six per cent for the estimated capital value of all the plant together with the working capital that was necessary for the purpose. This raised the capital figure to Rs. 8,48,875 at the end of 1331 F.

302. At the same time sanction was also given for the initiation of systematic theoretical training and the Osmania Central Technical Institute was started with this end in view with Mr. Gamlen the Mint Master, as Principal and Mr. J. Spittal, B.Sc., as Vice Principal.

303. Owing to the impossibility of finding the requisite staff in India to give adequate training, sanction was also accorded to the appointment of four highly skilled European Instructors for the practical training of the students and also an Indian staff for the literary training. Four Indian students were sent to England so as to become proficient in the various trades taught by the English Instructors and carry on their work on return to Hyderabad after completing their training.

304. Owing to lack of accommodation available in the neighbourhood the work of the Institute was commenced in the rooms in the Mint, which could be lent owing to cessation of coining at that time. This was quite a temporary arrangement as on the resumption of coining they would be required for their normal work. A small bungalow not far from the works was, therefore, rented as temporary measure.

305. The results so far obtained have been very encouraging. From an inspection of the answers to examination papers set, it is manifest that the boys have been applying themselves earnestly to their work and the information that they have obtained has been thoroughly understood.

306. The Instructors also agree that, owing to the short time per day that the boys are being taught, they are showing a keenness for their work far greater than that which they have experienced elsewhere. At the same time the boys are applying themselves very satisfactorily to their half day's work in the shops. It would therefore seem that a bright future promises for the Institution and that there is every likelihood that it may prove to be of the highest value both to the State of Hyderabad and India generally.

It is gratifying to note the spirit of generosity and public spirit shown by the Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur and the Nawabs Salar Jung Bahadur and Fakrul-Mulk Bahadur, who have given scholarships for the encouragement of the best students.

The object aimed at in the Institution can only be achieved if the work sent to the Workshop is of various nature. The attempts made so far have been praiseworthy as will appear from the following list of the articles turned out beyond the war work and works that have been satisfactorily carried out in the past :—Mortar mills up to 9 feet of special design, rotary and centrifugal pumps, road rollers from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 tons, irrigation plugs and shutters ; 3 phase electric ceiling fans with regulators ; light steel structures ; chilled cast iron rolls : castor oil seed presses ; electric cable joint boxes ; machine cut and cast spur, bevel, worm and helical gears ; special castings of great variety ; all classes of high grade furniture, medals, badges and seals : repairs to a very great variety of machines. engines. pumps. electric motors.

Schemes are also under consideration for the production on a large scale of other articles such as deep well water lifting appliances, agricultural implements, flour, rice and sugar mills, etc. As the Institute progresses and the designers and plant become available, the products will become more and more of an advanced type.

807. The following statement shows the number of orders completed by the Workshop Department, the cost of its maintenance and the value of the total turnout in each of the last ten years :—

Fasli year	NUMBER OF ORDERS		Value of total turnout	Cost of maintenance
	Received	Executed		
			O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
1822 ..	3,184	2,829	2,90,197	..
1823 ..	3,184	2,830	3,16,930	..
1824 ..	3,958	3,644	2,82,800	..
1825 ..	..	..	3,65,677	53,168
1826 ..	3,537	2,862	5,45,228	38,831
1827 ..	3,940	3,499	5,59,278	55,068
1828 ..	4,011	3,676	6,93,874	41,936
1829 ..	3,686	3,052	4,08,392	20,669
1830 ..	3,832	3,457	3,72,487	43,196
1831 ..	3,314	2,411	3,65,033	30,580

In 1831 F. 101 new apprentices were admitted. On an average 121 boys were undergoing training in the shops during the year, of whom 90, in addition to receiving training in handicrafts, attended the primary school attached to the Workshops and received elementary education also.

SECTION XI.

Civil Veterinary Department.

308. Prior to the year 1878, the Stud Department consisted of a few old and inferior stallions maintained at Bidar and Kushnoor, whose services were available only for 3 or 4 Arab mares that were kept in the old Royal Stables at the above places.

Sir Salar Jung I was the first to recognise the advisability of fostering and reviving the old breed of Deccan horses and ponies. He advanced a large sum of money to an Australian to enable him to start a Stud Farm. Lingampalli was the site selected and paddocks were constructed, but this proved a failure. Subsequently, Mr. Lamb, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon of the Bombay Presidency, visited the Malegaon Horse Fair in 1878 and in his report on the Fair he strongly recommended to Government the desirability of keeping stallions in the districts and allowing the ryots' mares to be covered by them, pointing out that the existing system of "Bhat" stallions was fast ruining the old Marathi breed of horses. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Ali Bin Abdullah was appointed Superintendent of Horse Breeding Operations. He bought a number of stallions and distributed them in the different horse breeding districts of the Dominions. The studs at Bidar and Kushnoor, which had cost Rs. 4,200 annually, were abolished in 1878 and a Stud Farm was opened at Rajampet in the Kalabgur taluk of the Medak district. On the death of Mr. Ali Bin Abdulla in 1311 F. (1902), the Department was taken over under its direct control by the Financial Secretariat until the appointment of Mr. Hugh Gough as Director in 1321 Fasli. On his retirement in 1327 F., Captain Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur succeeded him.

309. The Stud at Rajampet continued to be maintained till 1326 F., when it was abolished as unsuited for horse breeding operations, and the stock was transferred to Hingoli, where a Stud on a small scale had been started in 1319 F. as an experiment. This Stud is being run on up-to-date lines with a big farm and rumna.

The number of brood mares and stallions in 1331 F. was 27 and 6 respectively against 24 and 16 in 1321 F., and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 54,420 against Rs. 16,283.

The functions of the Stud Farm are (1) breeding of suitable stallions for district stallion stands and (2) provision of a rest stable for district stallions in times of sickness and famine. Bulls are also bred at the Stud for posting with owners of cattle for breeding purposes.

Proposals for the establishment of a Remount Depot and for making the Stud self-supporting as a business concern are under consideration, as also a scheme for cattle breeding operations in the Dominions.

310. In 1321 F. there were 70 stallions on the register, including those posted at the Studs, for breeding operations in the districts. Some of them were got rid of, being unsuitable for further service, and none but Arab stallions were employed for the covering of mares.

During the period under review, in addition to some good Arab and other stallions, three thoroughbreds, namely, Delenda, Piecrust, and Cellarer were purchased, of whom the last had to be destroyed, after a couple of years of service, owing to an accident. He has left some very promising and valuable stock.

No outside stallions are now being purchased for the district stallion stands as the Hingoli Stud has been able to supply a suitable type of home-bred stallions to these stands.

About 1,000 brood mares of good breed were distributed among ryots from 1324 to 1326 F. on the *takavi* easy repayment system.

311. The following statement shows the number of stallions maintained by Government, the number of mares covered by them and the results of the service in each of the last ten years :—

Fasli year	No. of stallions	No. of mares covered	Results of services
1322	42	785	43
1323	47	1,632	218
1324	52	1,628	274
1325	57	1,592	459
1326	50	1,788	258
1327	50	1,639	303
1328	60	1,218	474
1329	60	1,459	413
1330	58	820	387
1331	57	1,326	420

312 Horse Shows at Malegaon were held during the decade and prizes were awarded to owners of deserving animals. The average number of equines at these shows was 982. Besides this, a number of horse and cattle shows were held at important horse and cattle breeding centres in the Dominions. Plague and famine have been a serious set-back to the regular holding of these annual shows.

313. Owing to war and famine conditions it has become very difficult to maintain horses economically and thus there has been a temporary set-back in breeding operations. With better seasons and stability in economic conditions, it is hoped that horse breeding operations will prosper. In fact, the prospect from the close of 1331 F. has been favourable for the first time since the outbreak of the war.

314. About 138 cows of good breed were distributed among ryots on the *takavi* system in 1317 F. and bulls of good breed posted with owners of cattle for breeding purposes. The number of such bulls maintained in each of the last ten years is shown below :—

Fasli Year	No. of Bulls maintained
1322	.. ..
1323	.. ..
1324	.. ..
1325	28
1326	24
1327	41
1328	44
1329	42
1330	51
1331	.. ..

315. Till about 1307 F., there was practically no Government agency for the treatment of animals and prevention of outbreaks of contagious diseases on modern lines. A small beginning was made in 1307 F. with the appointment of a qualified Veterinary Officer and Salutries. At the close of 1321 F., there were one Veterinary Surgeon, three Veterinary Inspectors and 16 Salutries in the whole of the Dominions. With such meagre establishment, it was practically impossible to do any veterinary work in the large area of the State. There were no stationary hospitals or dispensaries, and preventive inoculation for epidemic contagious diseases was unknown. There was no organized agency to report outbreaks.

316. In 1324 F., a reorganization scheme of the Veterinary Branch of the Department was sanctioned but was held over owing to the outbreak of the War. On the representation of the Department, the sanctioned scheme was given effect to year by year with the result that at the close of 1331 F. there were two Deputy Superintendents, 10 Inspectors, 55 Veterinary Assistants and 16 Salutries in the Department.

317. Outbreaks of epidemic diseases are reported by Revenue and Police Officers. The prejudice of the ryots has been gradually removed by enlightening them on modern methods of preventive inoculation and treatment, and castration of undesirable animals to check unscientific breeding.

At the close of 1331 F., the number of animals treated and castrated was 1,20,349 as compared with 7,989 at the end of 1321 F. The average number of preventive inoculations during the decade was 8,357.

318. A segregation camp has been established in Hyderabad for isolation of animals suffering from contagious diseases and their contacts. Temporary isolation camps are also opened in districts in times of outbreak of epidemics.

319. A permanent Veterinary Hospital on a large scale has been opened at Hyderabad in a suitable Government building with a Branch Dispensary in the City. There are now stationary dispensaries at almost all the district towns. Thus, whilst

in 1321 F. there were no hospitals, there are now four hospitals and 8 dispensaries in the State in addition to itinerary dispensaries. The following statement shows the total number of such institutions and the number of animals treated therein during the last seven years :—

Fasli year			No. of Dispensaries and Hospitals.	No. of animals treated.
1325	..	..	26	12,898
1326	..	..	39	23,149
1327	..	..	46	32,628
1328	..	..	51	35,922
1329	..	..	67	38,704
1330	..	..	45	39,429
1331	..	..	61	78,487

320. With a view to train suitable candidates for veterinary work in the Department, a Veterinary Class was opened in 1326 F. which continued to work till the close of 1331 F. The number of students trained was 54, of whom 43 were employed as lower grade Veterinary Assistants, Salutries, etc.

With a view to secure the services of qualified Veterinary Graduates for the Department, 16 students with scholarships of Rs. 50 per mensem each were deputed to the Bombay Veterinary College, of whom 8 obtained the diploma and were appointed in the Department. Four discontinued their studies and four were attending the College at the close of 1331 F.

In 1331 F. Captain Shamshir Mirza was appointed to the post of Superintendent of the Department and was deputed to England for training at the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

321. The average cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 2,14,804 per year during the decade under review, rising from Rs. 67,275 in 1321 F. to Rs. 2,89,207 in 1331 F.

CHAPTER V.

Medical Department.

322. The Department is in charge of a Director assisted by a staff of Medical Officers of the Civil Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon and Sub-Assistant Surgeon grades.

Control and Management.

323. The Officers of the Civil Surgeon grade are those who have obtained registrable qualifications in Europe and those of the other grades are men trained in the local Medical College.

Qualifications of Medical Officers.

324. There were 121 hospitals and dispensaries in 1331 F. against 92 in 1321 F., of which 4 were classed as Special Hospitals, viz., the Afzal Gunj Hospital, the Victoria Zenana Hospital, the Isolation Hospital and the City Police Hospital. 16 were First Class or district headquarters hospitals (including the Ran Chellam Janakibai Hospital at Gulbarga), 82 Second Class or taluk headquarters dispensaries, 3 Sarf-i-Khas dispensaries and 16 Local Fund dispensaries which also receive some aid from the Government. The Government has also sanctioned the opening of twentytwo more new dispensaries in taluk towns and they will be opened at the rate of 11 in each year.

Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.

325. In addition to the above, Government has sanctioned the construction of a Leper Asylum and a Lunatic Asylum. Steps are being taken to acquire lands to build these institutions. For the present, the lepers are treated at Dichpalli (Nizamabad) at the Wesleyan Mission Leper Asylum, which is substantially aided by the Government. The insane are kept in the precincts of the Hyderabad Central Jail.

Special Institutions.

326. For the accommodation of in-door patients, there were 702 beds in 1331 F. against 405 in 1321 F. They are found to be quite inadequate for the sick of this State. As far as the City is concerned, a new building called the "Osmania General Hospital" costing 18 lakhs of rupees is under construction and is designed to provide 500 beds. Proposals for enlarging the Victoria Zenana Hospital in order to relieve over-crowding are also under consideration. The Chadarghat Hospital will be moved into new quarters especially constructed for it in Nampalli. This will provide room for 18 beds. Similarly, in the districts, every effort is being made to afford facilities for treatment of in-door patients as fast as the Public Works Department can build suitable hospitals. Some hospital buildings are of a very old type with little or no accommodation for in-door patients, while most of the hospitals are in hired houses quite unsuitable for the purpose. In spite of these drawbacks, the institutions have become increasingly popular. In 1331 F. 10,945 in-patients and 10,23,289 out-patients were treated as against 5,843 and 7,69,237 respectively in 1321 F.

Number of beds and patients treated.

327. Female medical aid is also becoming popular. The old prejudices are wearing away rapidly. Ten years ago, the daily average number of women admitted for in-door treatment was 3·87 and out-door 57·56 per day, whereas in 1331 F. it was 11·7 and 942·98 respectively. In this connection it may be pointed out that there is a paucity of qualified women doctors, midwives and dhais. Government has recently sanctioned an increase in the amount of scholarships available for girls joining the Medical College; namely, 3 of Rs. 40 each for Assistant Surgeons and 12 of Rs. 30 each for Sub-Assistant Surgeons. In addition, Government has provided 5 scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem for nurses, 20 scholarships of Rs. 20 each for literate midwives and 15

Female Medical Aid.

scholarships of Rs. 8 each for indigenous dhais. Nurses are trained at the Afzul Gunj and Victoria Zenana Hospitals, while midwives and dhais are trained at the latter hospital only.

328. There are three institutions subsidiary to the Medical Department, namely, (1) the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory, (2) the Medical School since designated the Osmania Medical College and (3) the Medical Stores. These are in charge of European qualified Civil Surgeons. The Laboratory was established in 1321 F., and on an average 1,600 articles are examined chemically and bacteriologically every year. The Medical School is an old institution having been opened as far back as 1846 A. D. by the then Residency Surgeon with 5 students on the rolls. The medium of instruction was then Urdu. The School steadily gained popularity so that in later years applications from candidates from distant Provinces in India were also received. Owing to the increase in the number of scholarships available for female students their number has further increased. The total number of students in the College is now 274 of whom 14 are females. The teaching staff consists of 12 Professors and 3 Demonstrators, besides a Principal and a Secretary. The standard of education imparted, which is now in English, compares favourably with that of any other College in British India. Final examinations are conducted by a Board of outside Examiners appointed locally and the diplomas granted by Government are recognised by the Madras Government for registration purposes.

The Medical Stores stocks and supplies to the dispensaries and hospitals all medicines, drugs, instruments, furniture, bedding and clothing of patients at an annual cost of rupees one and a half lakhs.

Sanitation Department.

329. The Sanitation Department was created in 1322 F. and made an additional charge of the Director of the Medical Department. The District Civil Surgeon is responsible for the sanitary administration of his district. There are 15 itinerant dispensaries operating in the Dominions. The sanitary staff has been further strengthened by 15 Sanitary Inspectors and 30 Sub-Inspectors. There are 118 Vaccinators, paid by the Local Fund, and 8 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination doing duty under the orders of the District Sanitary Officers. Scanty rainfall, scarcity of potable water and periodical famines have greatly influenced the general decline in the health of the population during the last decade. Further, the absence of a reliable machinery for the registration of vital events is a great handicap to the sanitary staff. The last census reveals that the population decreased during the last decade by 902,906. The birth rate per mille of population is only 6·21 (the universal standard being 36 per mille) and the death rate 8·54 in 1331 F. With a view to secure correct statistics, a draft Act for Registration of Vital Statistics has been prepared and submitted to Government.

330. The chief infectious diseases, which generally prevail in the Dominions as epidemics, are Plague, Cholera, Smallpox, Influenza and Relapsing Fever. The management of plague is vested in a Committee presided over by the Departmental Minister, while for the other infectious diseases the initiative is taken by the Director of the Department and special committees are appointed by Government to deal with the situation. Health Camps in the City of Hyderabad are provided by Government on a liberal scale for the accommodation of those who desire to live away from the infected areas. Patients are treated at the Isolation Hospital, while the Health Department of the Municipality carries out disinfection of houses, etc. In the case of districts, the District Sanitary Officer takes the initiative and, with the assistance of the local Revenue and Police Officials, takes necessary measures in the same manner. In all cases, pamphlets written in the vernaculars giving the symptoms of the epidemic and suggesting methods of prevention and eradication are freely distributed.

331. A scheme is before Government for the reorganisation of the Sanitation Department with the view of relieving Civil Surgeons of sanitary duties and placing Assistant Surgeons in charge of district sanitary administration, and for the abolition of the 15 itinerant dispensaries and substitution in their place of four epidemiological units.

332. Vaccination was commenced in the State in 1294 F. (1885). In 1322 F., the number of Vaccinators was 125 and the total number of successful vaccinations 70,927, the average cost per successful case being 8 annas and 7 pies. That year 85 calves were vaccinated for lymph and 1,04,371 tubes of glycerinated lymph were prepared at an average cost of 7 pies per tube. In the last year of the decade under review, i.e., in 1331 F., there were 126 Vaccinators and the number of successful vaccinations performed was 68,704 and the number of lymph tubes prepared was 1,31,284. The average cost of a successful vaccination was 9 annas and 4 pies and that of a lymph tube 9 pies.

By a Firman of His Exalted Highness compulsory vaccination of children under one year has been introduced and new rules and forms of registers will soon be issued to the Vaccination staff. The Vaccine Depot is an auxiliary institution to the Sanitation Department. Annually a lakh of glycerinated doses of lymph are prepared and supplied to the vaccination staff and sold to other private agencies. The Depot also serves as a training institute for Vaccinators. Annually, between 15 and 20 candidates are admitted for instruction in preparation and storing of lymph and vaccine.

333. The expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries with their staff etc., averaged Rs. 9,13,298 per year during the decade under review. It rose from Rs. 6,35,520 in 1321 F. to Rs. 11,46,430 in 1331 F. The following statement shows the details of the expenditure in the two years 1321 and 1331 F.

Items	1321 F.	1331 F.
	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Establishment and contingencies	5,28,783	8,52,456
Medical College ..	26,522	46,702
Medical Stores ..	57,587	1,80,175
Diet ..	22,389	38,998
Miscellaneous charges ..	339	28,099
Total ..	6,35,520	11,46,430

Yunani Medical Department.

334. Besides the hospitals and dispensaries controlled by the Medical Department, there are Ayurvedic and Yunani institutions under the direct supervision of the Yunani Head Medical Officer. There were ten (3 Government and 7 aided) Yunani medical dispensaries in the City in 1321 F., and the number of patients treated at these was 726,953. At the end of 1331 F., the number of institutions was 27 and the number of persons treated therein 1,349,360. Statistics relating to such institutions maintained in the districts (from Local Funds) are not available.

335. The total expenditure on the Yunani Medical Department increased from Rs. 44,846 in 1321 F. to Rs. 1,35,963 in 1331 F.

336. The total cost of the Department averaged Rs. 12,51,606 per year during the last decade. It rose from Rs. 11,56,079 in 1321 F. to Rs. 16,15,191 in 1331 F. The fluctuations in the cost, year by year, are represented in Chart No. 5 (*vide* Chapter VII).

CHAPTER VI.

Instruction.

387. State education commenced in 1854, when a school called the Dar-ul-Ulum was founded in the City of Hyderabad. Establishment and control of Schools. In 1859 orders were issued directing that two schools, one Persian and the other Vernacular, should be opened in each taluk, and one at the headquarters of each district. Committees were appointed to supervise these schools. In the case of taluk schools, the Committee consisted of two *patels* and two *patwaris*, with the Tahsildar as President, and in the case of district schools, a *patel*, a *patwari*, the Tahsildar and the Police Inspector with the third Talukdar as President formed the Committee. The last named officer was *ex-officio* educational Inspector of the district, and, as such, had to examine all schools during his tours. Education was thus entirely in the hands of the revenue authorities and owing to their other pre-occupations failed to receive attention due to it.

In 1868, education was transferred to the Assistant Minister of what was then called the Miscellaneous Department, and all the candidates for teacherships were required to undergo training at the Dar-ul-Ulum and obtain qualifying certificates. Two years later, the control of public instruction was placed in the hands of the then Principal of the Engineering School, but this change had no effect outside the city of Hyderabad. In the City, it led to the splitting up of the Dar-ul-Ulum into five branch schools and the establishment of an Anglo-Vernacular school. In 1871, a Director of Vernacular Education was appointed, who reorganised the district schools, but their actual management still remained in the hands of Revenue Officers, and delays in the actual work of educational administration continued as before.

The decade 1871-80 witnessed great progress in educational matters. In 1875, five Deputy Inspectors were appointed for the districts, relieving to a certain extent the Revenue Officers of educational work. Two years later, the Anglo-Vernacular school in the City was abolished and its pupils transferred to the Chadarghat School, and an Anglo-Vernacular school was opened for the first time at Aurangabad. In 1878 the payment of fees was made compulsory in the district schools and in 1880 the Chadarghat High School was raised to the status of a second grade College, named the Hyderabad College, and was affiliated to the Madras University. In 1881 it was made a first grade College.

During the decade 1881-1890, two other important schools were opened for the education of the sons of the nobles in the City. The first of these schools—the Madrasa-i-Aliya, which had been originally opened as a private school under English teachers for the education of Sir Salar Jung's sons and relations, was made a public school, and as such has since had an uninterrupted career of success. The other school—the Madrasa-i-Aizza—was opened under private agency, also for the sons of nobles, with this difference that here lower fees were charged. In 1887, the importance of the Madras-i-Aliya was further raised by attaching to it the College classes of the Hyderabad College, while the Hyderabad College was made to revert to its old status of a High School and again became known as the Chadarghat High School. Thus were the foundations laid of the present Nizam College.

388. As at present constituted, the Educational Department is under a Director of Public Instruction, whose proposals are Present Constitution. submitted to Government through the Secretary in the Judicial, Police and General Departments and through the Sadr-ul-Moham concerned. The work of inspection is carried on by 5 Divisional and 15 District Inspectors, besides one Inspectress of Girls' schools.

339. At the close of 1321 F. there were 1,052 public schools, of which 174 were managed by Government, 612 by Local Funds, 40 by the Sarf-i-Khas *ilaka*, 193 by aided agency and 33 by unaided agency. The number of pupils attending these institutions totalled 65,104. During the decade under review, much progress was made in education, and the Department worked strenuously not only to open new schools but also to improve the efficiency of the existing ones. The result has been that the number of schools and the number of pupils attending them rose to 4,365 and 247,228 respectively, at the close of 1331 F. Thus, during the decade under review, the number of Government schools increased by 1,056, Local Fund schools by 246, Sarf-i-Khas schools by 72, aided schools by 416 and un-aided schools by 25. Besides these, there were 1,484 experimental schools at the close of 1331 F. No such schools had existed either in 1321 F. or 1322 F. As the result of this expansion, the proportion of boys attending public schools to the male population of the school-going age increased from 8·5 in 1321 F. to 30·1 in 1331 F. In the case of girls the proportion rose from ·6 to 4.

340. The marginal statement shows the distribution of the students according to their religion in the two years 1321 and 1331 F. It may be noted in this connection that the number of students belonging to the depressed classes attending the institutions increased from 542 in 1322 F. to 2,339 in 1331 F. owing to the opening of no less than 96 schools during the decade for the exclusive benefit of such students.

Classification of Students by Religion.

Religion	1321 F.	1331 F.
Muhammad- ans.	25,541	84,455
Hindus ..	36,192	152,482
Christians ..	2,441	4,852
Parsis ..	131	145
Others ..	799	5,204

341. The following statement shows the stages of instruction of scholars during the two years 1321 and 1331 F.

Stages	1321 F.	1331 F.
College ..	139	494
High School ..	788	2,285
Middle ..	3,923	9,597
Primary ..	58,720	2,32,019
Special ..	1,539	2,833

342. The subjoined statement shows the number of students studying English and four of the important vernaculars of the State at the commencement and the close of the period under review :—

Language	Number of pupils studying in	
	1321 F.	1331 F.
English	11,874	23,331
Telugu	15,597	85,135
Marathi	18,274	62,497
Kanarese	1,437	16,242
Urdu	27,232	1,20,113

343. There were two colleges in 1321 F. *viz.*, the Nizam College affiliated to the Madras University and the Oriental College, known as the Dar-ul-Ulum, which prepared students for the Oriental Titles examinations. The former had a strength of 112 and the latter 27.

The Osmania University College was opened on the 21st Mehir 1328 F. and thereafter the Dar-ul-Ulum was amalgamated with it so as to form its Theology side. Thus at the end of 1331 F. also there were two colleges—the Nizam College and the Osmania University College.

344. From the point of view of University education, the period 1321-1331 F. was on the whole one of steady progress for the Nizam College. The number of students rose from 112 to 199 and at the same time there was an increase in the number of subjects in which instruction can be offered. Especially noticeable was the completion of the new Science Block. For the teaching of Physics and Chemistry the College is as well equipped now as any modern institution of its kind.

In the matter of examination results the period was rather a lean one. The number of students who qualified for the degree of the Madras University was 59 and the number who passed the Intermediate was 147. The Madras University examinations are usually considered to be a severe test. Apart from this, allowance must be made for the fact that during the period several of the more promising students gave up their degree course in order to join the Civil Service Class. Further, owing to the War and other reasons, no less than four of the senior members of the staff were away for periods varying from 3 to 5 years, though this was not without its compensation as the students, when thrown on their own resources, developed more initiative in the matter of organising for themselves their own games and other activities. During the period under review, there has been improvement in the material which comes up from the High schools which feed the College. This is probably due to improvement in the Primary schools which in their turn feed the High schools. The students in the College appeared to have a wider out-look on life, to possess more general interest and to be less dominated by the examination bugbear. Thus, in addition to the expansion, the period may be looked back to with satisfaction as showing an advance not merely in instruction but in education in its true sense.

It was feared that the establishment of the Osmania University College might considerably reduce the number especially of Muhammadan students attending the Nizam College. The percentage of Muhammadans in the Nizam College has however kept up very fairly well. In 1321 F. it was 50 per cent and in 1330 F. 54 per cent. However, in 1331 it went down to 41 per cent. It remains to be seen whether this drop is likely to be permanent.

345. The inauguration of the Osmania University with Urdu as the medium of instruction is unquestionably the most notable event in the educational history of the State during the decade under review. University education in this State was in a stagnant condition and required enlightened statesmanship to come to its rescue. As stated before, the only two institutions in the State catering for the needs of aspirants to higher education, oriental or occidental, were the Dar-ul-Ulum and the Nizam College. The former, which specialised in Islamic Theology and Islamic studies, was in an almost moribund condition and, in spite of the liberal stipends given to its scholars, it seemed that sooner or later it would die a natural death. The Nizam College affiliated to the University of Madras as a first grade College was in no better position, neither the number on its rolls nor the number of students passed out by it were such as could be deemed satisfactory for an institution serving the requirements of a population of 12 millions. The staffs of the two institutions included devoted and competent Professors who could be a credit to any institution, but there was something evidently amiss in the educational system of the State which prevented young men from availing themselves of the liberal opportunities for culture and advancement provided by these institutions. Thinking men were prone to blame the Madras University, to which the Nizam College is affiliated, for this disastrous state of things. This charge was true to a certain extent, for the relation of the University to the College was that of a mere external examining body which could not take stock of local conditions, and on its administrative and examining bodies the staff of the College was not effectively represented. But the same could not be said of the Dar-ul-Ulum which, with its examinations, was entirely under the control of the Educational Department. The causes of the un-

popularity of the two institutions therefore lay deeper and it seemed that the lines on which they were working did not make any effective appeal to the public. The Dar-ul-Ulum was steeped in the old culture which had served its adherents well for centuries, but was out of touch with modern conditions. It required the refreshing breath of modern culture and modern criticism which alone could save it from its inevitable doom. Attempts were made to include modern sciences and humanistic studies in its courses but these were at best half hearted and could not stave off the evil day. What was required was a root and branch reform by which higher education could be placed on a satisfactory footing and freed from outside interference and control.

But the reform so imperatively required was long in coming and it was reserved for His Exalted Highness to confer a lasting boon on his subjects by the inauguration of the Osmania University, the unequivocal success of which even during the very first few years of its existence has silenced all critics and has been hailed on all sides as an epoch-making measure, the influence of which on university education even outside the Dominions cannot be overestimated. Early in His Exalted Highness' reign, an Educational Adviser was appointed to report on the improvements to be effected in the educational organization of the State and on his advice the whole system of Primary and Secondary Education was over-hauled, the number of schools was largely increased and all institutions were provided with better teachers and equipment. The question of higher education was then taken up and early in 1917 (1326 F.) Mr. A. Hydari (now Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur), the then Secretary to His Exalted Highness' Government in Educational Department, submitted a memorandum to His Exalted Highness in which, after surveying the existing educational conditions and discussing the disadvantages of imparting knowledge through the medium of a foreign language, he recommended that considering the peculiar needs and conditions of the State :—

“ We require a new University free from the evils inherent in the present system and calculated to undo its deplorable effects. The University so founded shall be based on the fundamental principles of education, and shall take into consideration the peculiar needs of the people and their national characteristics. It shall preserve all that is best in the present and ancient systems of education. It should be both an examining and teaching body and in addition to this undertake to compile and translate books using the Urdu language both for the imparting of knowledge and the training of the intellect....”

In the course of this memorandum, Mr. Hydari pointed out the inherent defects of the present system of education through the medium of a foreign language, such as the undue and unwarranted strain on the students' memory, the time wasted in mastering the intricacies of a foreign language at the sacrifice of the subject-matter taught, the stifling of originality and the inability of the graduates to impart knowledge to their fellow countrymen in their mother-tongue and the unbridgeable gulf thus created between the educated classes and the mass of the general public. He also referred to the two possible objections that might be urged against the selection of Urdu as the medium of instruction in the proposed University, first that the majority of the people spoke other languages and secondly the absence of good books in Urdu. As to the first it was pointed out that, although it was true that those whose mother-tongue is Urdu are in minority, yet Urdu is the cultural and official language of the State and of polite society, and is generally spoken by those classes from which students proceeding to a College course are drawn. Mr. Hydari met the second objection by stating that if a Bureau of compilation and translation were attached to the University, books required for College classes could be produced in a short time.

His Exalted Highness, whose deep and abiding interest in the advancement of education is well-known, was graciously pleased to approve of the proposal and has ever since shown the greatest interest in the progress of the movement, which but for his princely generosity and sympathetic

guidance could have not made any head-way. The words of his gracious Firman dated 16th Zilhej 1336 H. are well worthy of reproduction.

“ I am pleased to express my approval of the views set forth in the Arzdasht and the memorandum submitted there with regarding the inauguration of a University in the State, in which the knowledge and culture of ancient and modern times may be blended so harmoniously as to remove the defects created by the present system of education and full advantage may be taken of all that is best in the ancient and modern systems of physical, intellectual and spiritual culture. In addition to its primary object to diffuse knowledge, it should aim at the moral training of the students and give an impetus to research in all scientific subjects. The fundamental principle in the working of the University should be that Urdu should form the medium of higher education but that a knowledge of English as a language should at the same time be deemed compulsory for all students. With this object in view, I am pleased to order that steps be taken for the inauguration, on the lines laid down in the Arzdasht, of a University for the Dominions, to be called the Osmania University of Hyderabad in commemoration of my accession to the throne. . . . ”

346. In pursuance of the august commands of His Exalted Highness, the Educational Department at once proceeded with the preliminary spade-work necessary for the launching of this great project. Representative committees were formed to consider courses of studies for the Faculties of Arts and Theology of the proposed University, and the draft curricula prepared by these Committees were circulated widely in educational circles in England and India with the result that the promoters of the University had the satisfaction of seeing that their conclusions were more or less approved of by eminent educational authorities.

The main features of these curricula are that in the Matriculation, the number of examination subjects has been reduced by accepting certificates from school authorities in some subjects. In the Intermediate Examination, a greater latitude has been given in the selection of subjects than in other Indian Universities, whilst at the same time the subjects have been so grouped as to enable the student to take up more or less cognate and allied subjects. This division of subjects into distinctive groups makes intensive study in the B.A. classes possible, since, besides English and Theology, which are compulsory, a student can take up only one particular subject in which he can specialise and later carry on research work. It may also be noted that Theology or Ethics is compulsory throughout the College course.

347. The first constructive work of the University was the establishment of a Bureau of Translation with a staff of eight translators under the direction of Moulvi Abdul Haq Sahib, a noted scholar and writer of Urdu. The Bureau came into existence in Aban 1326 F., and by the end of 1331 F. had completed the translation of nearly all the books required for the Matriculation, Intermediate and B.A. Examinations. The work done deserves the highest commendation when it is taken into consideration that the Urdu language was practically for the first time made a vehicle for communication of scientific ideas. It is true that some mathematical and scientific books were translated into Urdu in Northern India but the conditions were entirely different. Books published under the imprint of a University must bear the hall-mark of excellence and authority, and, acting on this principle, the authorities of the University were anxious to make every arrangement to ensure accuracy and uniformity of expression. The first difficulty to be surmounted was the devising of suitable nomenclature for the various sciences for which Committees consisting of representatives of modern and ancient learning were appointed. The work entrusted to the members of these Committees was of a very arduous nature, but their devoted efforts in coining scientific terminology have greatly facilitated the work of translators. Mr. Abdu Haq, the first Curator of the Bureau, in his interesting report on the working of the Bureau in 1327 F. gives a vivid description of the

early efforts of the translators to grapple with their work. The work entrusted to them was of an entirely novel character, for English and Urdu differ greatly as regards ways of expression, structure of sentences and their underlying modes of thought. But by the foresighted arrangements made by His Exalted Highness' Government their difficulties were overcome one by one, and their output of work was greatly increased, as a result of which it was possible to open the University College within two years of the opening of the Bureau. The procedure adopted was that the translator before starting on his work picked out all the technical and scientific terms occurring in the book and submitted his list to the Curator who placed it before the Terms Committee dealing with the subject. When the terms to be used were finally settled, the translator started with his work, which was examined in detail by the Literary and Religious Censors and by the Curator before being sent to the press. This procedure, although lengthy, was necessary in order to ensure accuracy. The mechanical side of the work received equal attention. MSS were copied before being sent to the press and proofs were examined both by proof-readers in the press and in the Translation Bureau, and by the translators themselves. The use of lithographic presses however renders the occurrence of printing mistakes inevitable and in spite of all possible precautions there are some errors in the books published by the University.

The work started in Aban 1326 F. was continued with vigour, and till the end of 1331 F. 58 books were printed and 29 were published, while 45 were in the press and 40 were under translation. The staff of the Bureau has remained practically the same save for the addition of Arabic and Persian translators, whose services were requisitioned to translate historical books in these languages, as the University authorities were of the opinion that students should have direct access to translations of the old historical texts, instead of reading the second-hand material provided in different and often misleading compilations. It was at first thought that the staff appointed originally would suffice for the work in view, but subsequently, when it was seen that they would not be able to translate all the books required for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations for which the University allows a great latitude in the choice of subjects, most of the books selected were given out to outside translators on a piece-work system. This system has worked extremely well, as great care is exercised in the selection of translators whose work is carefully examined by Professors of the College before being sent to the Press.

Moulvi Abdul Haq Sahib was in charge of the Bureau till Shahrewar 1328 F. when he was appointed Divisional Inspector of Schools at Aurangabad and the Bureau remained in the charge of successive Registrars of the Osmania University till 20th Isfandar 1330 F. when Mr. Md. Enayatullah, B.A., was appointed whole-time Curator.

348. When the Translation Bureau had prepared a sufficient number of books for the Intermediate Classes, the Osmania University College was opened on the 28th August 1918 (21st Mehir 1328 F.) in the presence of a distinguished company consisting of the leading representatives of Hyderabad society. Fears were expressed that the College would not be able to attract students, but 90 applications for admission were received before it was opened and 52 more admissions were made later on. Mr. Syed Mehdi Husain Bilgrami (now Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur), M.A., (Oxon.) and Mr. Syed Ross Masood (now Nawab Masood Yar Jung Bahadur), B.A., (Oxon.), I.E.S., officiated as Principals of the College for a few months when a more permanent arrangement was made by the appointment of Dr. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D., as Principal on two years' probation.

The first Intermediate Examination of the Faculty of Arts was held in 1330 F., for which 117 candidates were registered, of whom 116 were present. Out of these 116 candidates, 97 were from the University College and 19 were teachers and Nazirs of the Educational Department, who were admitted as private students. The results of the candidates from the College were highly satisfactory as 82 passed out of the 97 sent up, four of them

Opening of the Osmania
University College.

being placed in the First Class. In the second examination held in 1331 F. 60 candidates passed out of 104 sent up by the College. These results were not so satisfactory as those of the previous year, the reason being that the B.A. Class had been opened in the meantime, but no additional appointments were made. This reacted adversely on the work, as the staff which was originally appointed for the requirements of an Intermediate College had also to teach the Third Year Class. For the Intermediate Examination of the Faculty of Theology three candidates appeared in 1330 F. and two in 1331 F. and all passed.

The B. A. Class was opened in 1330 F, and at the end of 1331 F. the total number of students on the rolls was 305, of whom 299 were in the Faculty of Arts and 6 in the Faculty of Theology. Thus within this short space of time the strength of the College reached 300, which is a sure index of the popularity it enjoys and of the estimation in which it is held.

349. A staff of three Professors and ten Assistant-Professors was originally sanctioned to meet the requirements of an Intermediate College, but in view of the opening of the B.A. Classes in 1330 F. a number of new appointments were created and the sanctioned staff consisted of the following at the end of 1331 F. :—

		Rs.
Principal	.. ..	1,250-50-1,500
14 Professors	.. ..	500-50-1,000
17 Assistant Professors	.. ..	350-25-600
7 Assistant	„ ..	250-15-400
2 Demonstrators	.. ..	250-15-400

350. The authorities of the University have made every effort to make the College a model institution. It was not within the power of the University Library. their power to provide it with a permanent habitation at the very start, as no Government buildings were available for the purpose. But they were fortunate enough to secure three large buildings in one of the cleanest quarters of the City, which have served the purpose admirably. The University Library was established with an initial grant of Rs. 25,000, to which the munificent sum of one lakh was added subsequently, and the annual grant was raised in 1330 F. from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000. It was reported in 1331 F. that, on an average, a hundred students use the Library daily. Provision for residence has been made from the very outset, and in 1331 F. there were two flourishing hostels with a hundred students. Students were encouraged to engage in literary pursuits and for the purpose literary societies were established both in the College and the hostels.

Games were also encouraged and the College Foot-Ball Team won many cups and shields in the local tournaments.

351. The Nizamiah Observatory, which, since its establishment in 1908, was under the control of the Financial Department, was transferred in 1329 F. to the Osmania University. The Observatory was engaged in connection with the preparation of the Astrographic Catalogue, with the Survey of Zones 17°, 18°, 19°, and 20°, to which Zones 20° and 21° were added later on. The whole of this work has been finished and the results published.

352. The total expenditure on the various Departments of the University was as follows in the year 1331 F. :—

	Rs.
Osmania University College	.. 3,38,247
Translation Bureau	.. 1,21,833
Registrar's Office	.. 41,212
Nizamiah Observatory	.. 61,168

353. At the commencement of the decade under review, secondary education in the Dominions was divided into two well-marked divisions, the Anglo-Vernacular and the Vernacular. The former included English High schools and the Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools, while under the latter came the Fouqania or Oriental High schools, Vernacular Middle schools and Rushdia schools. The English High schools prepared students for the High School Leaving Certificate Examination, and the Fouqania for the Munshi and Moulvi examinations, which led to the Dar-ul-Ulum. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools prepared students for the local Middle examination, which led to the English High schools, while the Vernacular Middle schools prepared candidates for the Middle examination through the medium of Urdu. The Rushdia schools had a more pronounced Oriental course, which led to the Fouqania schools.

In 1324 F., the Rushdia schools were converted into Vernacular Middle schools and in 1329 F. the division of Middle schools into Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle schools was dropped, all schools of this grade being treated as Middle schools only. In 1330 F., secondary education was readjusted to meet the needs of the Osmania University. A new curriculum was sanctioned and High schools were classed under two heads : English and Osmania High schools. The former continue to follow the course of studies prescribed by the Madras University for the H.S.L.C. Examination and the latter prepare students for the Matriculation examination of the Osmania University.

354. There were 27 High schools with a total strength of 5,746 pupils in 1321 F. Of these, 11 were English High schools for boys and 6 were for girls, while 9 were Fouqania schools and one a vernacular school. The number of girls in the High schools was 685. During the decade under review, the strenuous labours of the Educational Department and the establishment of the Osmania University resulted in a vast increase in the number of students in the High schools. Thus, in 1331 F., there were 31 High schools (20 English and 11 Osmania High schools) with a total strength of 11,381 students. Of these English High schools, 5 were for girls, and the number of girls attending them at the close of 1331 F. was 888. 15 of the High schools presented pupils for the High School Leaving Certificate Examination and 5 for the Cambridge Local Examinations. During the period under review, on an average, 113 boys and 4 girls obtained the High School Leaving Certificate annually. The Matriculation Examination of the Osmania University was held for the first time in 1327 F. and 92 candidates were successful in passing it that year. During the remaining four years of the decade under review, 349 boys and one girl passed this examination.

355. The number of Middle Schools was 105 in 1331 F. as against 63 in 1321 F. The number of students attending Middle schools increased from 10,378 in 1321 F. to 24,188 in 1331 F. On an average 858 boys and 19 girls were successful in the Middle school examination annually during the decade under review.

356. The number of Primary schools increased from 936 in 1321 F. to 4,203 in 1331 F. and the number of pupils attending them from 47,302 to 208,332 thereby proving the greatly accelerated rate of progress achieved in the field of Primary education during the period under review. Primary education has now been made free in the State under the gracious orders of His Exalted Highness the Nizam passed in 1331 F.

357. The marginal statement shows clearly the very great progress

Female Education.

Kind of schools	No. of schools		No. of pupils	
	1921 F.	1931 F.	1921 F.	1931 F.
Special schools.	..	4	..	543
High	6	5	685	888
Middle	5	14	446	1,775
Primary	79	762	4,655	33,275
Total ..	90	785	5,786	36,481

made in the matter of female education during the period under review. It may be noted that the number of girls' schools increased eightfold and that of the girls attending them sixfold. As the absence of trained mistresses was a great obstacle in the way of progress of female education, four training schools for female teachers were opened, during the decade under review, in the City of Hyderabad, Warangal, Aurangabad and Gulbarga. The Central Training School in Hyderabad is designed to supply teachers for Urdu girls'

schools in the Dominions, while the Warangal, Aurangabad and Gulbarga schools supply the needs respectively of the Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese schools. 91 per cent. of the girls under instruction in 1931 F. were attending Primary schools. Though Hindus form the major portion of the population, Musalmans are more advanced in the matter of female education.

Communities	No. of girls attending school in	
	1921 F.	1931 F.
Hindu ..	1,857	12,490
Musalman ..	2,767	21,700
Christian ..	1,049	2,081
Others ..	113	200

The number of Hindu girls attending schools in 1931 F. was only about 57 per cent. of that of the Musalman girls under instruction. The marginal statement, however, shows that the prejudice against female education both among Hindus and Musalmans is slowly dying out in the Dominions and that, with the increase of trained female teachers, female education is bound to advance still further.

858. During the period under review, six training schools were established, of which two (one at Warangal and one at Aurangabad) are for men teachers and four (in the City of Hyderabad, Warangal, Aurangabad and Gulbarga) are for women teachers. The Hyderabad Engineering school too has been thoroughly re-organised. The total expenditure on special institutions increased from Rs. 90,894 in 1921 F. to Rs. 2,24,762 in 1931 F.

In 1930 F., the services of Mr. J. H. Thickett, I.E.S., Principal of the Training College at Patna, were borrowed for preparing a scheme for the training of teachers and his report is under the consideration of Government. In 1931 F., the Director of Public Instruction was deputed to Japan for three months to study the question of education through the mother-tongue of the students.

During the period under review, all High schools were provided with libraries and science apparatus, and, on an average, Rs. 2,40,777 were spent in a year on the construction and repairs of school buildings. A scheme for the establishment of hostels in connection with Government High schools was sanctioned and Boarding Houses were attached to the City and Chadarghat High schools, the Osmania and English schools at Aurangabad, and the Government High schools at Warangal, Gulbarga and Bidar. A hostel was also opened for the Central Training school for women teachers and another for the Hyderabad Engineering School.

359. The average expenditure of the Department during the last decade amounted to Rs. 25,84,972 per year. It increased from Rs. 9,97,216 in 1921 F. to Rs. 64,68,491 in 1931 F. The fluctuations in the expenditure can be seen from Chart No. 5 (*vide* Chapter VII).

Cost of the Department.

CHAPTER VII.

Finance.

SECTION I.

Government Income and Expenditure.

360. The period prior to the appointment of Sir Salar Jung I as Minister in 1268 F. has been often described as the darkest days of Hyderabad Finance. Up to that year the finances of the State were in a condition of utter confusion. There was no Public Treasury, nor any regular record of accounts. The transactions of the State as a whole were never brought under the cognizance of any single individual, the control of the Minister himself over the public purse being merely of a nominal character. The revenue of the State was small and steadily on the decrease. The expenditure was high, higher than the revenue, and as steadily on the increase. The deficit in some years amounted to about 30 lakhs equal to nearly one-fifth of the entire annual gross revenue of the country. The State had very little credit, and could borrow money only on substantial security and at heavy interest.

The chief source of income then, as now, was land revenue, which under all its heads yielded about a crore of rupees, exclusive of cost of collection, which amounted on an average to about 10 per cent of the net realizations. The income from the excise duties did not approach even a lakh of rupees. Transit duties levied from time to time throughout the country hampered trade at every step, and, yielding a revenue altogether of about 4 lakhs of rupees, injured the commerce of the country to an extent that can hardly be conceived. There was no regular system either of assessment or collection of any of the taxes, not even the land revenue. The collections were in most cases made through farmers and contractors, who were seldom questioned or interfered with about their proceedings, so long as the Government demands were satisfied punctually and in full.

On the expenditure side the Military Department was the most costly. Large portions of districts yielding lakhs of revenue were held as military fiefs by some of the nobles for the maintenance of troops. The military expenditure of the State was so large that it absorbed almost the whole of the income from the land revenue. Thus the merest dole was meted out for the support of all those public departments on which the prosperity and happiness of the people depend. Public instruction received only a few hundred rupees a year. About an equal sum was expended on sanitation and dispensaries generally. The expenditure in connection with the postal service did not exceed a few thousands. For all classes of public works only about Rs. 20,000 were set aside yearly, even such absolute essentials as repairs of tanks and roads not being exempt from the general neglect. No regular police existed in the State, except at the capital. For the administration of justice throughout the length and breadth of the country less than Rs. 50,000 were provided, while jails cost only about half that sum. As the credit of the State deteriorated, it became necessary to hypothecate the revenue of the districts as security for loans, and sometimes to assign the districts themselves to the management of the money-lenders, who, having once got possession, generally contrived to prevent their redemption by means of complications in accounts and claims for interest and compound interest.

361. It was at this crisis that Sir Salar Jung I was appointed as Minister. One of the first acts of his administration was to appoint two competent men for the preparation of accounts under his own personal supervision.

Financial Position during the
Ministry of Sir Salar Jung
I. (1263--1292 F.)

Perceiving that no good could be accomplished so long as the expenditure exceeded the income, he directed his first efforts towards securing financial equilibrium. In this he succeeded after much anxious labour and the credit of the State in the local money market was substantially improved. Fresh loans at moderate rates of interest were then negotiated, and were used to pay off the older debts which bore heavy interest. The annual interest charged against the State was thus largely reduced. The savings that resulted from the various measures adopted were then, in their turn, applied to the redemption of some of the districts which had been mortgaged to creditors on terms most disadvantageous to the Government. Resumptions were also made of lands which had been appropriated by private individuals without valid title. These measures in a few years resulted in an increase in the annual revenue of not less than fifty lakhs of rupees. The restoration to His Highness, in 1270 F. (1869), of the Raichur and Dharaseo (Osmanabad) districts added Rs. 27,00,000 more to the Government revenue.

Great efforts were made to furnish the country with a reformed administration and to provide increased comfort and security for the masses. The expenditure in all its branches was carefully regulated. So rapid was the progress, that, speaking of 1270 F., Mr. Saunders, the Resident, in his Administration Report for 1869-70, wrote as follows: "It is hardly too much to say that the Hyderabad with which I first became acquainted in 1860 was to the Hyderabad which was described, for example, in the despatches of my predecessor of 1820, Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe, as the England of the present day is to the England of the Stuarts, a result essentially due, as Government is aware, to the beneficent administration and sound policy of the present Minister. Not only was the Public Treasury full, but the annual income of the State exceeded the annual expenditure by about eight lakhs of rupees, while the credit of the State stood proportionately high."

862. Side by side with the reforms in the General and Financial Administration, a gradual improvement was effected in the system of records and audit of accounts. A uniform system of accounts, based on local requirements, was formulated with special reference to the transactions of the District Treasuries, and eventually the Budget system, with its full classification of heads and sub-heads, was adopted, which marked a new era in the history of the Financial Administration of the State.

Thus the accounts were based entirely on the British system, and though in some respects defective, they gave information quite sufficient for all practical purposes. In order that the working of the British system might be thoroughly understood, four officers were selected and sent to Berar and to the Bombay Presidency for training, and on their return were appointed as Assistants to the Accountant-General.

863. Sir Salar Jung thus found the finances of the country on his appointment as Minister in utter ruin and left them in a flourishing condition at his death. One solitary, but vital, significant, fact will suffice to illustrate the extent and value of the improvements effected in the financial condition of the State during the thirty years of Sir Salar Jung's administration. During the earlier six months of his first year's tenure of office (1263 F.) only about eight lakhs of rupees were received into the Public Treasury at Hyderabad, the only State Treasury then existing, and at the end of that period the balance in hand was Rs. 13,000. During 1292 F., the closing year of the great Minister's life, the total receipts of the Public Treasury and its branches amounted Rs. 3,11,00,000 and on the day of his death, 3rd Farwardi 1292 F. (9th February 1883), the balance in hand was Rs. 81,00,000.

864. The financial position continued to be more or less satisfactory till the great famine of 1309 F., when there was a deficit of Rs. 144.47 lakhs and B. G. Rs. 340 lakhs had to be borrowed from the Government of India for famine expenditure.

In 1311 F. there was a further deficit of Rs. 75·94 lakhs. During the decade 1312-1321 F. the income and the expenditure averaged Rs. 449 and Rs. 376 lakhs respectively, and by the end of 1320 F. no less than Rs. Rs. 225 lakhs had been paid off towards the liquidation of the famine loan. During the next decade (1322-1331 F.) the income averaged Rs. 594 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 554 lakhs.

365. During the last 20 years the opening cash balances in Treasuries and Banks, exclusive of coin unissued in the Mint, aggregated at different periods as shown below :—

Cash Balances.

Fasli Year	Opening Balance
1311	171
1321	300
1331	521

The cash balance has been steadily accumulating and hence it is much easier now to meet such a contingency as famine, for example, than was ever the case before.

366. The face value of the rupee securities (in the shape of Government of India Promissory Notes, Port Trust and Municipal Debentures, and Railway Securities), held by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government at various periods has been as follows :—

Fasli Year	Rupee securities in lakhs of B. G. Rs.	Market value in lakhs of B. G. Rs.	Railway Securities in £
1311	..	..	500,000
1320	.. 285	273	989,280
1330	.. 580	456	2,081,580

367. During the decade under review the face value of Government Investments increased from B.G. Rs. 660 lakhs to B. G. Rs. 843 lakhs as detailed below :—

Description	1321 F.	1331 F.
	B. G. Rs.	B. G. Rs.
A. Rupee Investments ..	4,94,14,000	4,71,76,500
B. Sterling ..	£ 1,107,508=	£ 2,229,080=
	B. G. Rs. 1,66,13,700	B. G. Rs. 3,34,36,200
C. Amount advanced pending issue of debentures ..	..	37,00,000
Total B. G. Rs. ..	6,60,27,700	8,43,12,700

and the Mint Bullion balances were as under :—

Particulars	1321 F.	1331 F.
	TOLAS	TOLAS
Gold	1,514·2	7,207·5
Silver ..	77,86,748·2	11,28,041·4
Copper, bronze etc., ..	16,07,704·9	1,24,99,895·6
Nickel ..	..	17,78,628·0

368. In addition to investments in the N. G. S. Railway Co's lines, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have constructed the Hingoli Branch of the H. G. V. Line and the Secunderabad-Gadwal section of the Secunderabad Kurnool line from State funds at a cost of approximately a crore and a half.

369. As regards the liabilities of the State it may be stated that the two crore and Berar loans were fully paid off by 1331 F. Sarf-i-Khas claims to the extent of 108½ lakhs have also been fully paid up. Old State debts have all been liquidated and there are no claims of any importance outstanding now. Promissory Notes issued in 1307 F. amount at present to 15½ lakhs and Railway shares to 34½ lakhs. Two loans were floated in 1326 F. and 1329 F., respectively, to finance capital expenditure, chiefly railway construction. The total liabilities were as shown below at different periods :—

Particulars	1311 F.	1320 F.	1330 F.
O. S. RUPEES IN LAKHS			
Berar and Two Crore loans ..	397	185	3½
Sarf-i-Khas claims ..	..	108½	6½
Promissory Notes ..	27	23¼	15½
Old State debts ..	82	57	..
Old Railway Shares ..	36½	34½	34½
1326 F. Loan ..	..	..	88
1329 F. Loan ..	..	..	102
Total ..	542½	358¼	245

370. Excluding Railway Securities the assets and liabilities of the Government stood as follows :—

Assets and Liabilities
Compared

Heads	1311 F.	1320 F.	1330 F.
O. S. RUPEES IN LAKHS			
Cash ..	168	300	601
Rupce Securities (market value). ..	..	318	506½
Bullion ..	..	207½	25
Total Assets. ..	168	825½	1,132½
Liabilities ..	542½	358¼	245
Net Assets or Liabilities ..	-374½	+467¼	+887½

The present liabilities form about 45 % of those in 1311 F. when the revenues of the State were considerably less than what they are now. During the period 1311 to 1330 F. net liabilities of 3 ¾ crores have been converted into net assets exceeding 8 ¾ crores. Even this result would have been surpassed but for the war. For war purposes, over two crores of O. S. Rs. were made over as a free gift to the Government of India, while

a crore of rupees has been lost owing to the depreciation of rupee securities. Famine operations in 1828 and 1880 F. cost nearly a crore and a half rupees.

371. The main sources of revenue are Land Revenue, Excise and Opium, Customs, Forests, Registration, Stamps and Post. How the receipts under these heads fluctuated during the decade under review may be seen from the following statement which gives the figures in thousands :—

Fasli Year	Land Revenue	Customs	Excise and Opium	Forest	Stamps & Registration	Post
1821 ..	2,63,36	74.42	88.56	9.11	10.54	4.21
1822 ..	2,52,63	74.63	95.52	12.07	11.72	4.86
1828 ..	2,66,40	87.97	1,04.81	12.75	13.76	4.95
1824 ..	2,93,80	70.37	1,13.40	11.14	13.75	5.19
1825 ..	2,93,13	79.29	1,17.35	11.30	13.78	5.54
1826 ..	2,94,45	70.44	1,15.37	11.86	12.89	5.58
1827 ..	3,00,02	59.56	1,20.77	10.77	14.45	5.67
1828 ..	2,25.45	70.47	1,28.06	9.94	14.53	6.08
1829 ..	2,66.05	99.78	1,36.39	10.60	16.79	6.46
1830 ..	2,06.74	65.84	1,33.68	8.14	17.21	6.90
1831 ..	3,02,50	1,29.69	1,51.28	9.57	17.65	7.36

Settlement and revision, when the period of a settlement expired, have greatly helped to increase the receipts under land revenue. The continuous increase in the Excise revenue is due to improved administration. During the decade, Government obtained control over the liquor traffic by acquiring the abkari rights of Jagirdars, introduced the distillery system and enhanced the duty. Increased competition for the contract also augmented the receipts under this head. Increase in the number of registrations effected and in the sale of stamps accounted for the improvement in the receipts under Registration and Stamps. The introduction of the Money Order and V.P. Systems and increased sales of postal stamps, cards, etc., brought about a continuous increase in the receipts under Post. Charts 2 and 8 represent graphically the variations in the income of the principal revenue earning departments.

The principal items of expenditure are :—

- (a) Direct demands on the revenue, *i.e.* cost of principal revenue-earning departments.
- (b) Cost of Civil departments, *e. g.*, Courts, Police, Educational, etc.,
- (c) Payments to His Exalted Highness.
- (d) Pensions and allowances.
- (e) Public Works Department.
- (f) Military.

[Statement.

The following statement shows how expenditure under these heads fluctuated during the decade under review :—

Heads	Fasli 1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
(a)	68,23,411	70,66,909	78,17,825	85,02,392	92,49,944	98,20,326	87,07,469	78,97,497	80,58,711	85,49,557	19,88,745
(b)	91,63,308	95,38,829	97,34,882	103,69,109	109,40,416	118,89,799	134,72,605	144,03,364	161,02,310	174,20,864	206,45,796
(c)	50,00,000	50,00,000	*58,85,817	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000
(d)	45,64,605	48,75,682	50,78,295	51,47,311	55,95,767	51,98,803	53,71,308	54,83,512	51,07,744	55,44,841	58,78,000
(e)	58,37,297	67,05,349	69,90,419	74,30,534	87,04,428	82,97,184	107,69,236	98,40,081	107,73,468	117,25,505	99,44,288
(f)	53,62,575	52,24,024	52,25,070	50,02,468	48,94,395	48,33,994	52,68,916	50,92,184	53,54,685	63,22,695	62,94,960

* Under a regular arrangement Rs. 50,00,000 per annum are paid under this head. It was found that Rs. 8,85,817 of this amount had not been drawn during the previous years and hence this balance was refunded this year.

The principal causes which led to the increased expenditure during the decade were (1) the reorganization of various departments and the enhanced scale of salaries sanctioned on the reports of the two Commissions specially constituted for the purpose, (2) the grant of war-time allowances owing to high cost of living, (3) establishment of new departments, viz, the Department of Archæology, Co-operative Credit Societies, Agriculture, Sanitation, Commerce and Industries, Statistics, Paper Currency, City Improvement Board and Development, (4) contributions and charges on account of the war and (5) the inauguration of the Osmania University and the expansion of education, especially by the establishment of a number of Primary schools.

Chart No. 1 shows the fluctuations in the total service head receipts and expenditure during the decade 1322-31 F. and charts 4, 5 & 6 show the fluctuations in the expenditure of the more important revenue-earning and Civil Departments.

372. Coin is only issued from the Mint to maintain the rate of exchange between British and Osmania Sicca rupees. Currency and Exchange. No coin is issued till the minimum point of exchange is reached and then only at the minimum rate prescribed by Government. With every issue of new coin a sum considerably in excess of the coinage profits is credited to the Currency Reserve and thus full provision is made against the time when the balance of exchange may set the other way and it may be necessary to recall O. S. rupees from circulation.

From the date of the out-break of war the question of the rate of exchange between the Osmania Sicca and the British rupee engaged the most serious attention of the Government. The silver value of the O.S. rupee as compared with the British rupee is O.S.Rs.116-14-7 equal to B.G.Rs. 100 and the currency policy of the Government has been to maintain the rate of exchange between the two currencies at as near their respective silver contents as possible. The importance of a stable rate of exchange in the interests of commerce is fully realised by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government but the peculiar conditions arising out of the war resulted in Hyderabad, as in other countries, in fluctuations unknown in normal years. On the whole, however, these fluctuations were not of sufficient magnitude to hamper the trade of the Dominions. Up to the year 1327 F. i.e. the first three years of the war, the pre-war rate of exchange remained unchanged; but from that time the unprecedented demand for silver coinage became more and more difficult to meet. It is sufficient to say that the difficulties, with which His Exalted Highness's Government were confronted, were identical, though on a smaller scale, with those facing the Government of India. At one time Hyderabad was even able to lend the Government of India silver during the currency crisis before the United States of America came to their aid. But the stock of imported silver in the Mint was eventually exhausted, and under the silver ordinance no more could be obtained from abroad. The country silver available in the market was insufficient to meet the demand and at one time, owing to the scarcity of O. S. rupees, the exchange rate, which was never below O. S. Rs. 116=B. G. Rs. 100 in the ten years before the war, fell to O.S.Rs. 105=B. G. Rs. 100. This, however, was only for a short period and the general rate of exchange in 1328 F. and in the beginning of 1329 F. ranged between 109 and 112. At the end of 1329 F. it stood at 116 approximately, the pre-war rate. Large quantities of gold released by the Government of India were absorbed in Hyderabad, while silver coin, hoarded during the war, when exports largely exceeded imports, had to be brought out to purchase this gold, with the result that there was a great addition to the number of silver rupees in active circulation. Up to the middle of 1329 F. the difficulty was to prevent the undue appreciation of the O. S. rupee, after that the difficulty was to prevent the depreciation of the same coin. Instead of a demand for O. S. rupees the general tendency was to convert O. S. currency into British to pay for imports. There was thus a temporary redundancy of the local currency and to restrain violent fluctuations of exchange Government freely offered drafts on Bombay in exchange for O. S. rupees. To meet this unexpected

demand on the British rupee balances, it was necessary to sell off the bullion in the Mint at a considerable loss owing to the simultaneous fall in the price of silver. It must be remembered however, that coinage profits till then exceeded four crores of rupees, while the total loss in maintaining exchange from the time the present currency was first introduced was well under rupees forty lakhs. Chart No. 7 shows the fluctuations in the exchange rate during the decade under review.

373. Capital expenditure on productive works such as Railway construction, Irrigation projects can, it has now been fully proved, be raised by means of loans floated in the local market, and in this connection it is satisfactory to be able to record the improvement in the credit of the State during the period under review. In 1307 F., when the Government of India rate of interest was $3\frac{1}{2}\%$, Hyderabad was compelled to pay 6% for a loan of less than 35 lakhs. Despite the general increase in the rate of interest throughout India, Hyderabad loans amounting to 185 lakhs in all were fully subscribed in 1326 and 1329 F. at the same rate of interest as was allowed in 1307 F. In fact, the rate at which the Hyderabad State has been able to borrow of recent years approximates very closely to the rates offered by the Government of India.

In the Budget for 1331 F. a provision from the balances of about 77 lakhs was made for the construction of the Kazipet-Ballarshah and the Gudwal-Kurnool Railways, 30 lakhs for the construction of a Power House with additional plant at the Mint to provide for the growing demand for electric power, 6 lakhs for the reorganisation of the Telephone System, and 4 lakhs on account of the Mohwa Alcohol and Motor Spirit Factory.

374. In 1331 F. the Financial Department revised the classification of the budget heads of receipts and disbursements in such a way as to exhibit each class in its true perspective and ear-marked the different funded investments under separate reserves according to the sources from or the objects for which they have been constituted. The main changes that have been made in the classification may be summarised as follows :—

The different heads have been arranged according to a definite principle. The principal heads of revenue are put first and are followed by those relating to other sources of receipts like Interest, Mint, Post-Office, etc. After this are placed the main expenditure heads. The receipts of Civil Departments like Education, Police, Medical, etc. are omitted on the receipt side and the expenditure is shown as net. Refunds, compensations, Jagir pensions and Rusums are not shown as main heads but are debited to the heads concerned. The head 'Miscellaneous,' under which used to be included all kinds of items including receipts on account of sale of promissory notes and investments, is split up and the various items separated and placed under proper heads. The major head 'Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments' had a large number of different departments grouped under it. Some of those like Telephone are transferred to Commercial and Quasi-Commercial concerns and others like Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operative Credit, Industrial are brought under Administrative Departments and given separate major heads. Separate heads are also allotted for Famine Relief, Sinking Fund, Reserve Funds etc. The petty repairs grants under Public Works are transferred to each major head to which they appertain. The main Heads of the Budget are now as follows :—

- A. Principal Heads of Revenue.
- B. Interest and Debt Redemption.
- C. Mint, Paper Currency and Exchange.
- D. Post Office.
- E. Payments to His Exalted Highness.

F. Administration charges, which include :—

- (a) General Administration.
- (b) Military (Defence).
- (c) Justice, Jails and Police (Internal protection).
- (d) Departments of Internal Development like Education, Medical, Sanitation, Religious, Agriculture, etc.
- (e) Municipalities and Public Improvements.
- (f) Buildings and Communications.

G Commercial and Quasi-Commercial concerns.

H. Development.

I. Famine Relief and Insurance.

J. Miscellaneous.

K. Capital outlay (of Commercial and Quasi-Commercial concerns).

L. Investments of Balances and Sales of Funded Investments.

M. Government Debt.

N. Reserve Funds.

O. Deposits bearing Interest.

P. Deposits not bearing Interest.

R. Advances bearing Interest.

S. Advances not bearing Interest.

T. Remittances.

The different Funded Investments are now set apart under different Reserves as follows :—

- (1) Paper Currency Reserve.
- (2) O. S. Stabilization Reserve.
- (3) Redemption of Debt Reserve.
- (4) Famine Reserve.
- (5) Railway Reserve.
- (6) General Reserve.

A more important reform was graciously sanctioned by His Exalted Highness in his Firman of 24th of Moharram 1340 H. and this was the departmentalisation of the finances of the State. Though this reform was given practical effect to from 1332 F. it merits mention in this report. The main object of this reform is "To fix the total grant of each department for a number of years and give it a large measure of autonomy within that grant, subject of course to such general restrictions as are necessary to avoid any undesirable development or precedents, and subject also to a rigid and really effective audit. The department must carry out whatever measures of reform it might desire to institute within this grant. If it happens to have any proposals for Capital Expenditure, it must provide, within its grant, for the amount of interest by which the earnings of the project fall short of the interest charges incurred by the State in financing it."

SECTION II.

Paper Currency Department.

375. This Department was established in Shahrewar 1327 F. (1918).

The first Notes to be placed in circulation were one hundred and ten rupee Notes, issued on the 17th Shahrewar and the 23rd Shahrewar 1327 F. respectively. In 1329 F., five rupee and one rupee Notes were issued, but as the latter

Establishment of the Department.

were not accepted by the public as readily as those of higher denominations, it was decided to withdraw them from circulation as soon as circumstances permitted. Accordingly, out of 21 lakhs of one rupee Notes issued, 20,47,919 were withdrawn in 1330 F. and 35,782 in 1331 F.

376. Excluding Notes in Government Treasuries and the Hyderabad Branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the net circulation of Notes of various denominations was as follows on the last day of each of the past five years :—

Fasli Year	O.S. Rs. in Lakhs
1327 ..	.. 10·75
1328	.. 52·50
1329 ..	.. 79·14
1330 ..	.. 116·96
1331 ..	.. 139·45

The percentage of Notes of various denominations to the gross circulation (Rs. 1,58,87,594) was as follows at the end of 1331 F. :—

Rupee Notes	Per Cent.
1 rupee notes ..	00·1
5 rupee notes ..	14·5
10 rupee notes ..	46·7
100 rupee notes ..	38·7

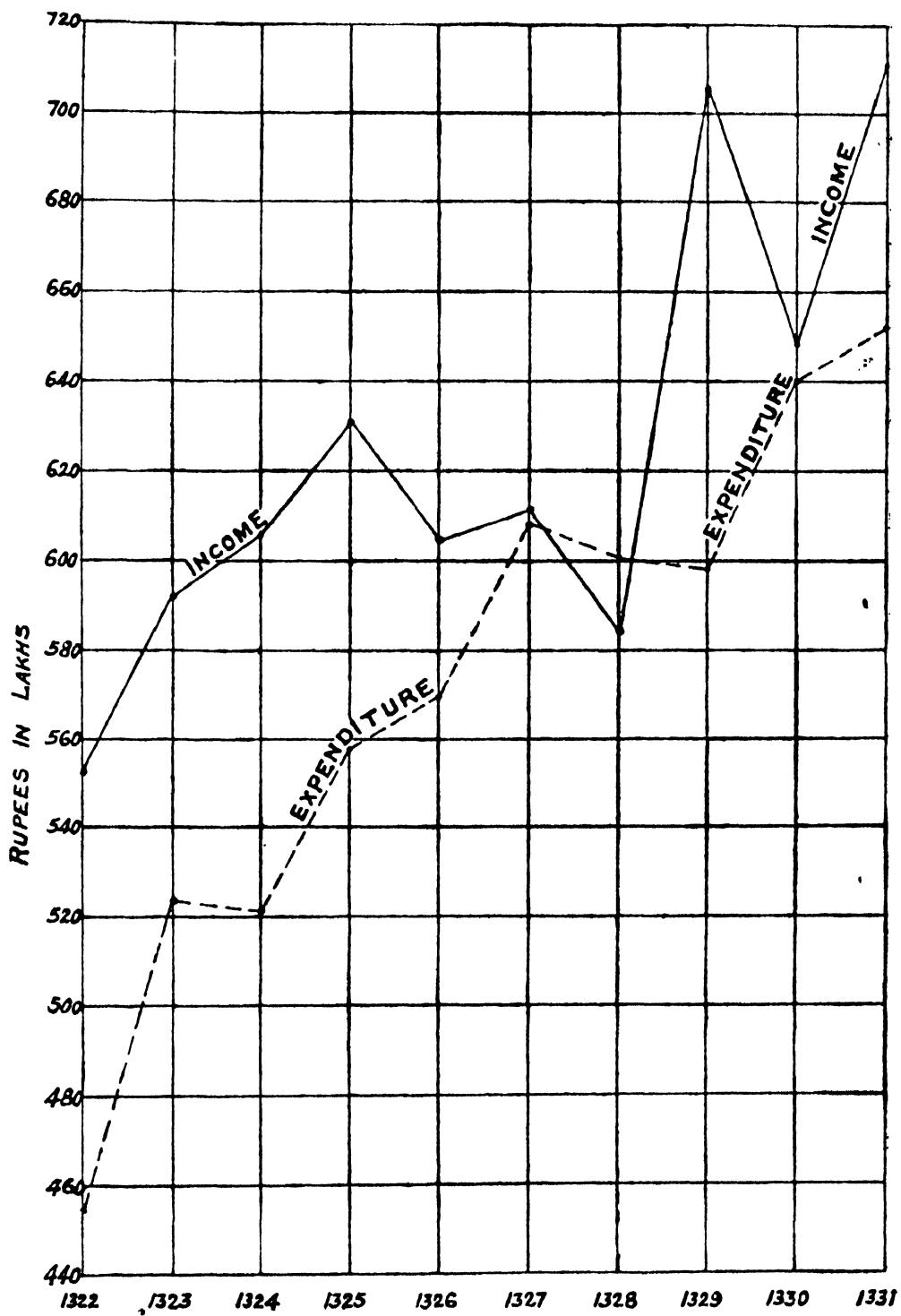
377. The Paper Currency Reserve stood as follows on the last day of 1330 and 1331 F.—

1330 Fasli	1331 Fasli
<i>O.S. Rupee Coins</i>	<i>O.S. Rupee Coins</i>
1,06,68,061	96,60,094
<i>B.G. Rupee Coins</i>	<i>B.G. Rupee Coins</i>
Nil	17,14,285 equal to O.S. Rs. 19,99,999-2-8
<i>5% War Bonds</i>	<i>5% War Bonds</i>
B.G. Rs. 31,95,000 equal to O.S. Rs. 37,27,500	B.G. Rs. 31,95,000 equal to O.S. Rs. 37,27,500

CHAPTER VII.

No 1

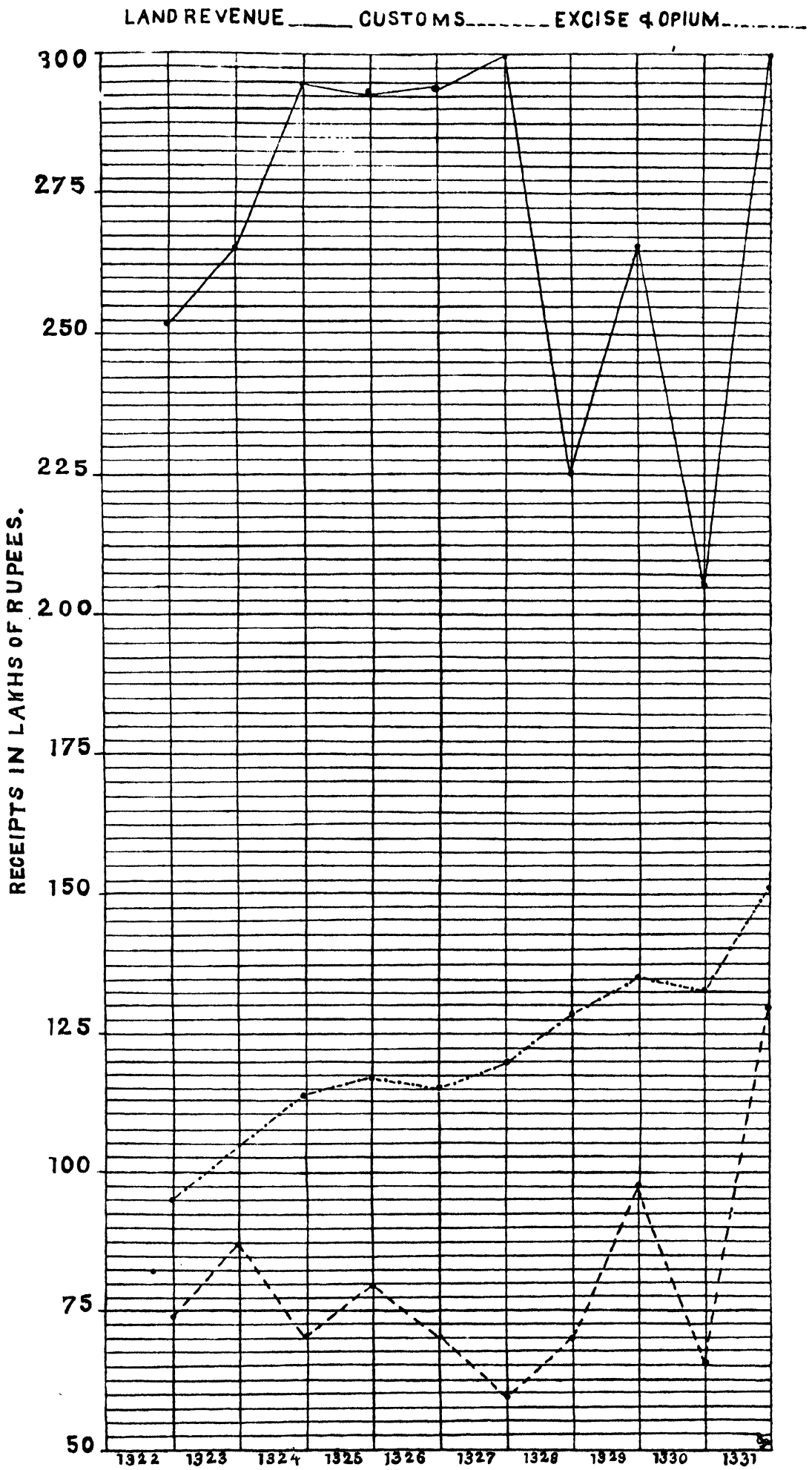
CHART SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS
IN ORDINARY INCOME & EXPENDITURE
1322-1331 FASEI



CHAPTER VII.

No. 2.

Main Heads of Revenue.



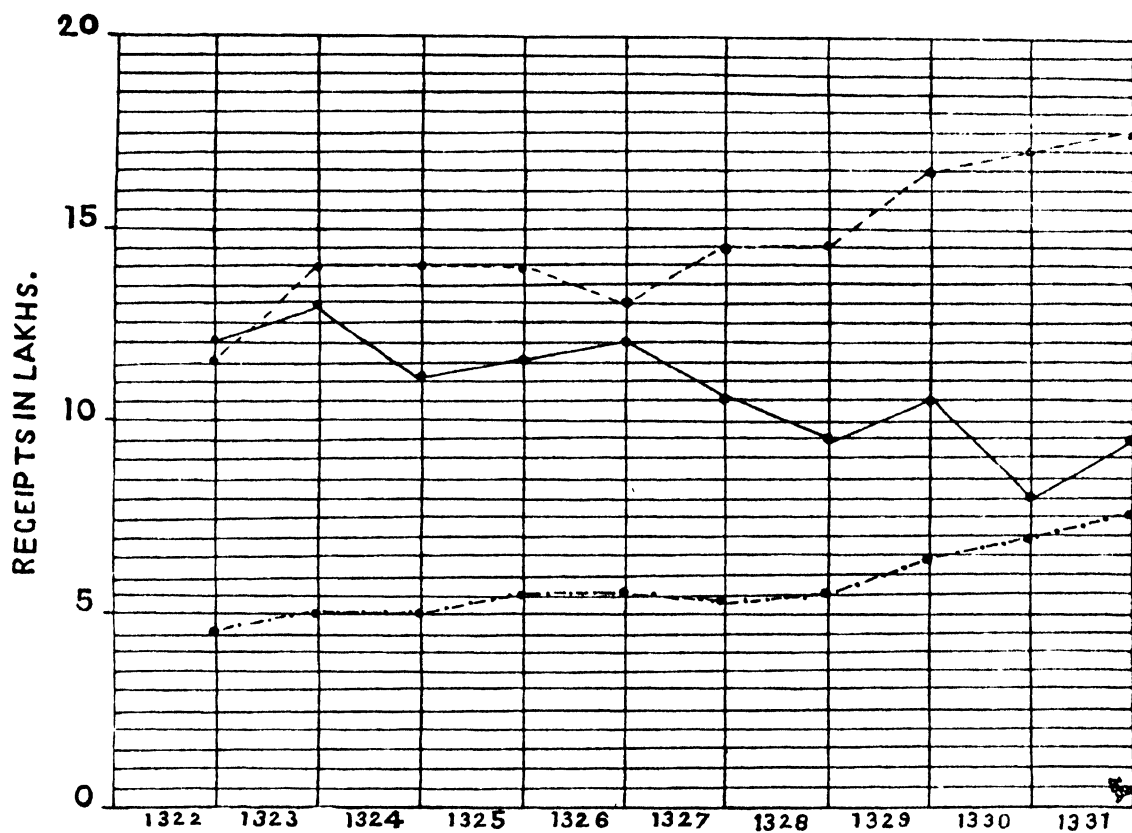
CHAPTER VII.

No. 3.

Main Heads of Revenue.

POST.....

FORESTS ——— REGISTRATION AND STAMPS



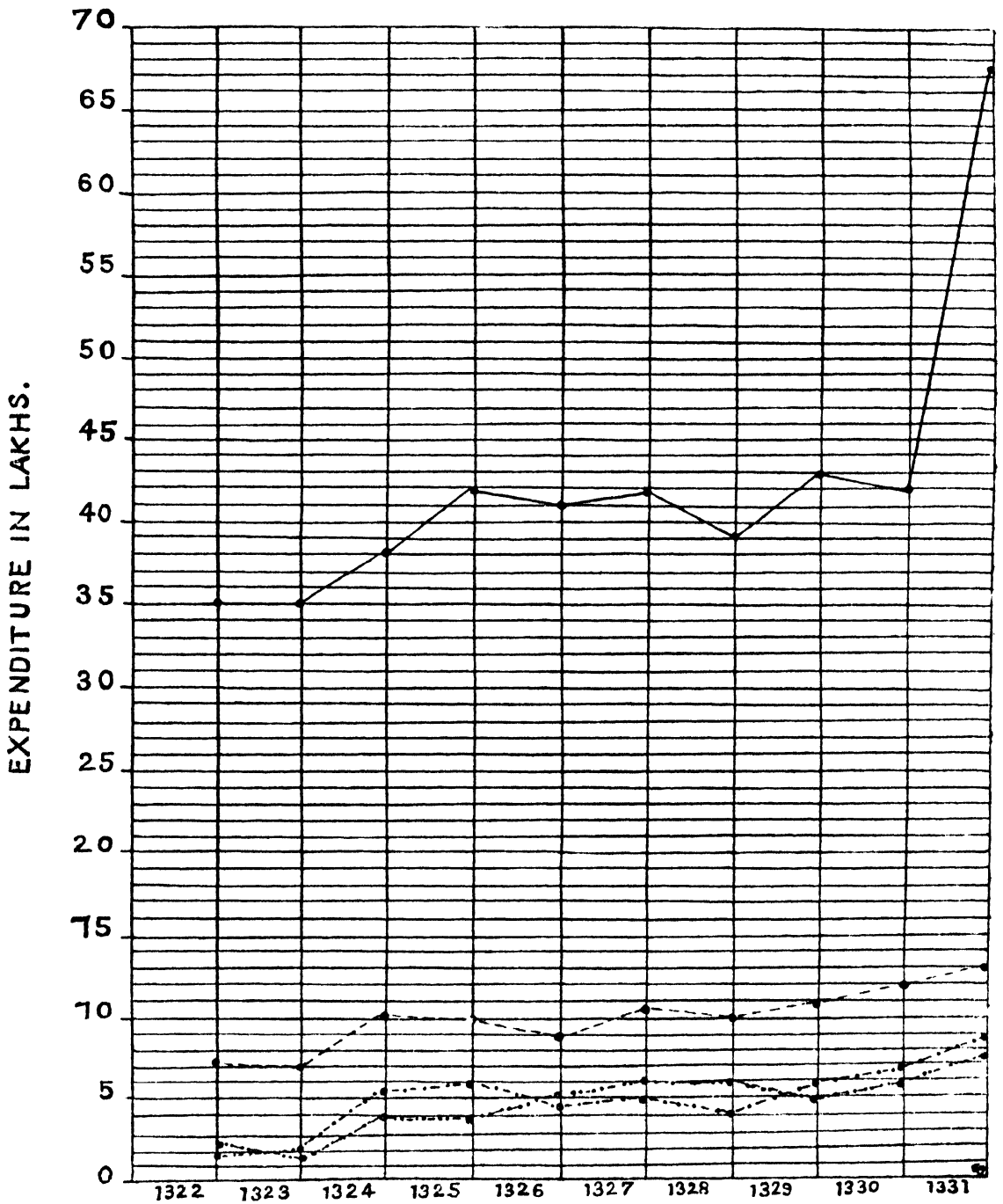
CHAPTER VII.

No. 4.

Main Heads of Expenditure.

REV. ADMN. _____ CUSTOMS. _____

EXCISE AND OPIUM. _____ FORESTS. _____

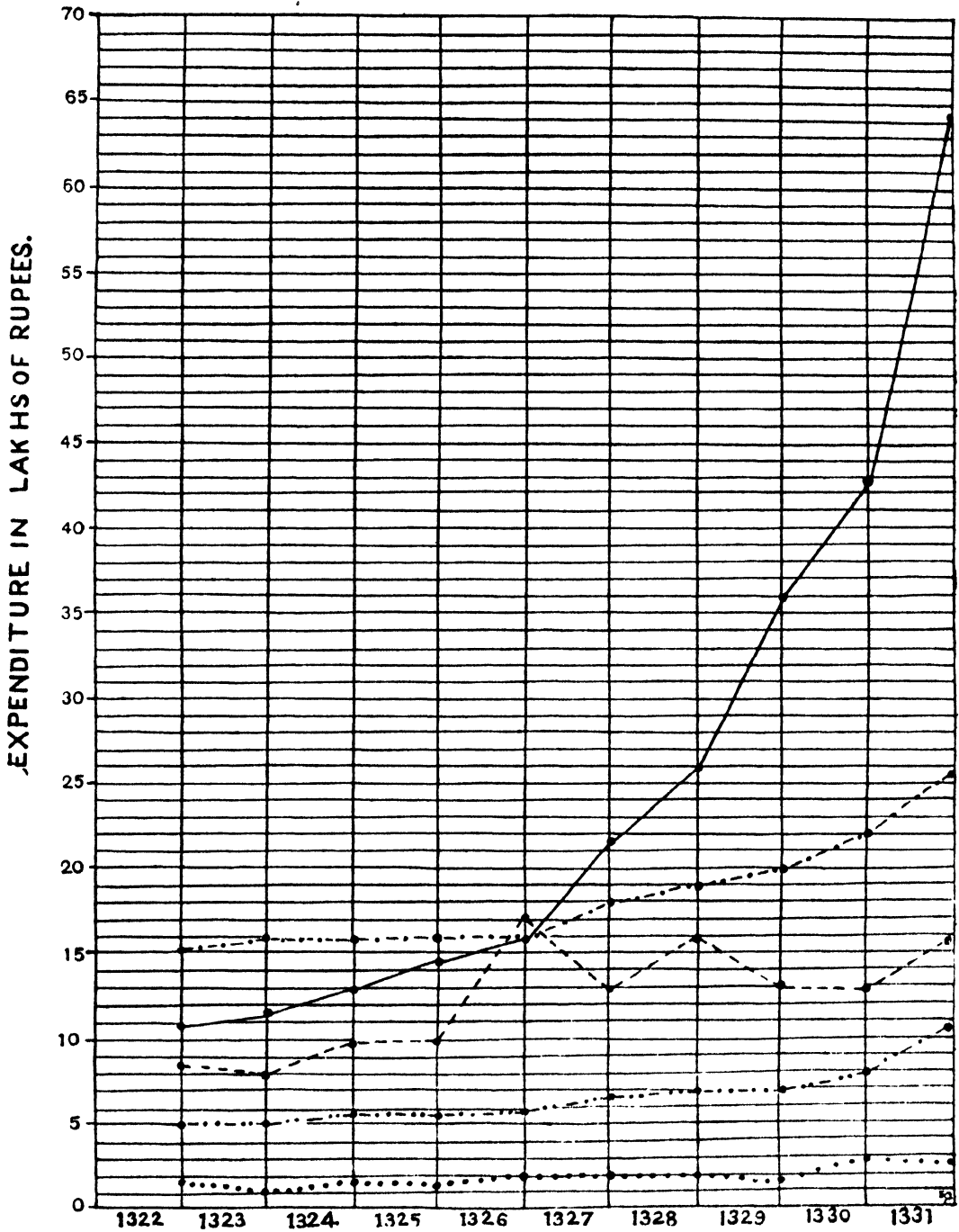


CHAPTER VII.

No. 5.

Main Heads of Expenditure.

LAW AND JUSTICE..... REGN. AND STAMPS.....
EDUCATION..... MEDICAL POST.....



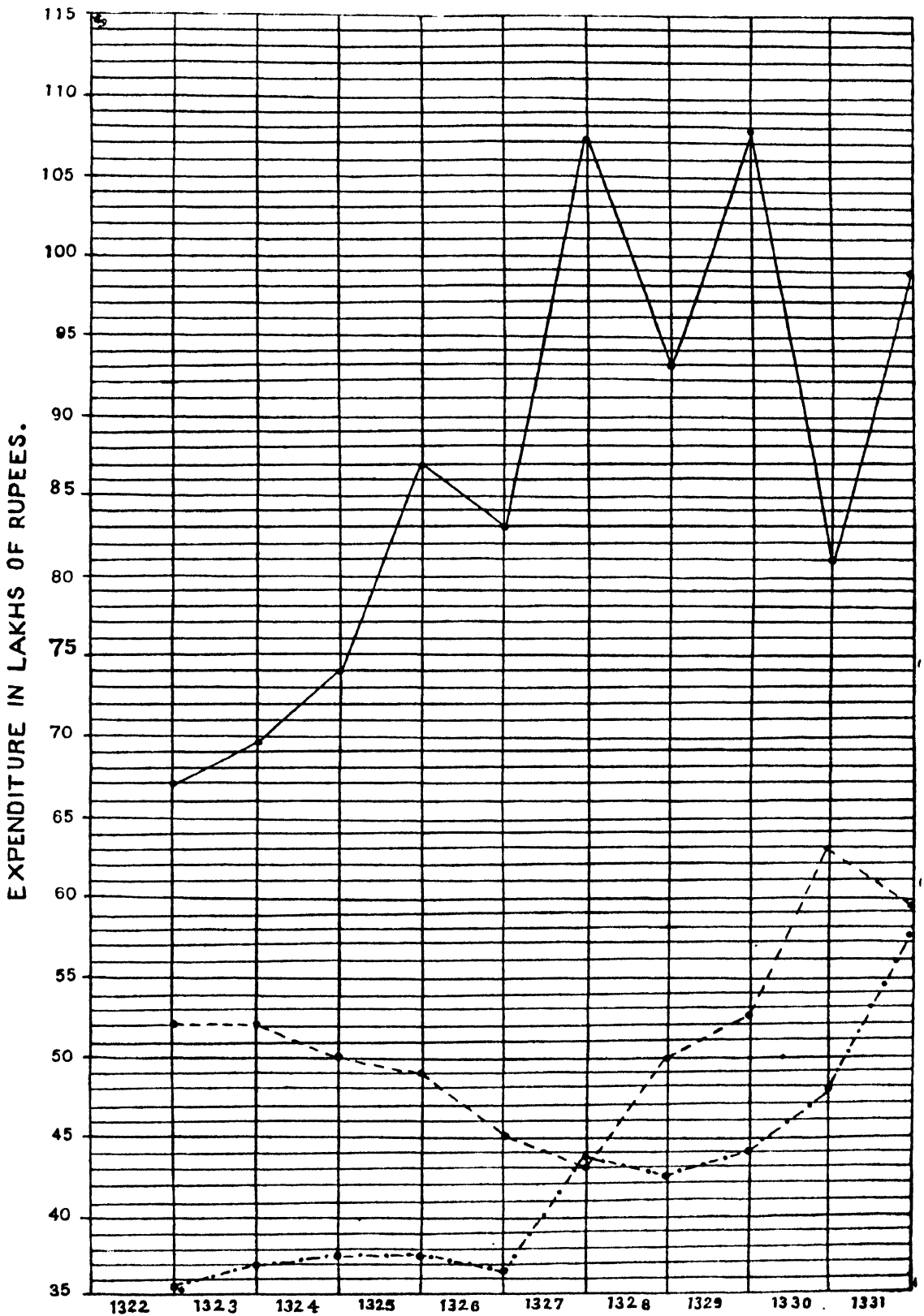
CHAPTER VII.

No. 6.

Main Heads of Expenditure.

POLICE. -----

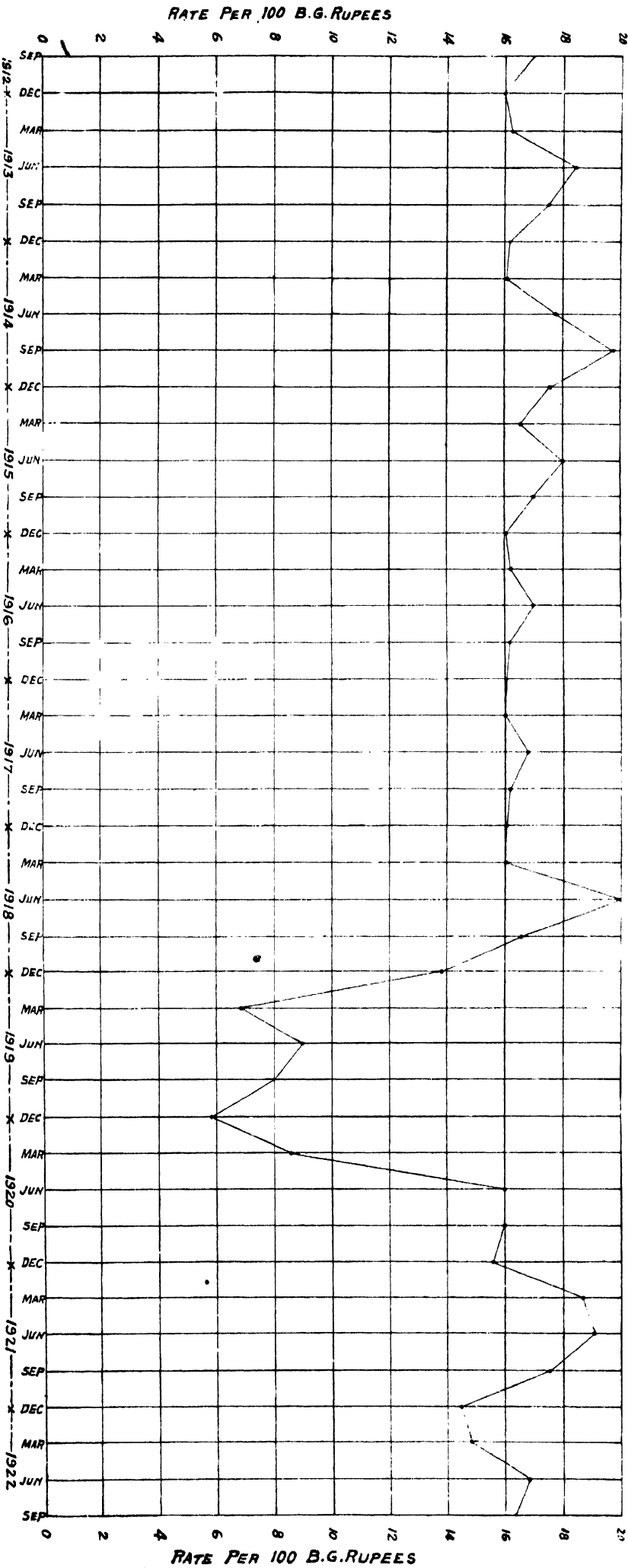
IRRIG. AND PUBLIC WORKS. ----- MILITARY. -----



CHAPTER VII.

Nº 7

CHART SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS
IN RATE OF EXCHANGE
BETWEEN OSMANIA AND BRITISH CURRENCY
AS PER BANK RETURNS
1912-1922



CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION I.

City Improvement Board.

378. This Board was inaugurated in 1913 for the sole purpose of suggesting and carrying out schemes calculated to improve not only the general appearance but also the sanitary condition of the City. The Board was constituted as noted in the margin and commenced its work from December 1913 (Bahman 1323 F.) and the office connected therewith was fully formed by November 1914 (Dai 1324 F.). A brief account of the more important works undertaken by the Board to the end of 1331 F. is given below :—

President.
NAWAB FAKHR-UL-MULK BAHADUR,
ASSISTANT MINISTER, JUDICIAL DEPT.

Vice-President.
MR. R.I.R. GLANCY, ASST. MINISTER,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Members.
MR. A. HYDARI, JUDICIAL SECRETARY.
MR. FAZIL MOORAJ, PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARY.
COL. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, DIRECTOR,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
DR. SIRAJUL HASAN, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL KARIM KHAN SAHEB, KOTWAL.

Member and Secretary.
NAWAB NIZAMAT JUNG BAHADUR.

379. The first work taken in hand was the improvement of the Musi river banks devastated by the floods of 1908. This project, originally sketched out by Mr. (afterwards Sir) M. Visweswarayya in his Report on Flood Protection Works after the Musi river floods of 1908, consisted of making two river walls, one on each

bank of the river, from the Afzal Gunj bridge to the Mussallam Jung bridge. On the north bank a park was designed to be laid out and on the south bank the river wall was designed to carry a boulevard running in front of various Government buildings proposed to be constructed there. The actual work was commenced in Azur 1324 F. (October 1914) and completed before the end of 1331 F. at a total cost of Rs. 8,03,649.

The construction of two new roads to the Hyderabad Metre Gauge Railway Station was commenced in 1324 F. The work was completed in 1330 F., at a cost of Rs. 8,87,314. One of these roads leads from the Oliphant bridge *via* Kachiguda to the New Railway Station and the other from the Mukkhashah Durgah to that station.

Congested areas like the Akbarjah Bazaar, Sultan Shahi and Nampalli quarters were improved. The first locality was opened out by the construction of four cross roads through the bazaar slums, making pucca drains and a road from the Afzal Gunj bridge *via* the Residency to the Oliphant bridge. This work was completed, excepting the portion of the road through the Residency, at a cost of Rs. 9,36,270. Portions of the Sultan Shahi quarters occupied by slums were acquired and the place opened out by constructing a number of roads. A few model houses for the poor class people were also constructed in the locality. The total work was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,03,180. The Nampalli locality was completely renovated. Old houses were demolished and more than 300 houses for poor class people erected. A number of side roads and a main road were also constructed. The total expenditure on the improvement of this locality up to the end of 1331 F. amounted to Rs. 8,10,780.

The Pathargatti road was widened for a short length experimentally and arcades completed for the same portion, *i.e.*, from the Machlikaman to Gulzar Houz, at a total cost of Rs. 1,98,687.

Poor class houses were constructed in four quarters, *viz.*, Nampalli, Mussallam Jung mohalla, Sultan Shahi and Uppal Road, the total number of houses being as follows :—

Quarter	No. of houses built in 1881 F.	No. of houses built in previous years
Nampalli.. ..	99	181
Mussallam Jung Mohalla	98	25
Sultan Shahi	2	6
Uppal Road .. ..	..	20
Total	194	232

380. The cost of the Department excluding works averaged Rs. 85,980 per year during the last seven years of the decade under review.

SECTION II.

Archæology.

381. In 1304 F., the Government of India deputed Mr. Henry Cousens, M.R.A.S., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Bombay, to compile lists of antiquarian remains in these Dominions. He made a tour through the State in that year, and compiled lists of antiquarian remains in the Dominions from the material collected at the cost of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

382. His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions possess a vast array of archæological remains, varying from pre-historic antiquities and megalithic tombs to Buddhist, Hindu and Jain pagodas, Moslem shrines, and even Christian tombs. There are in all 116 remains in the State which are deemed worthy of preservation. Of these, 49 are situated in the Diwani *ilaka* and 67 in that of Jagirs and Paigahs. 65 of these are of such historical and archæological interest that steps are being taken to preserve and maintain them by permanent good repair. The remaining 51 are in such a condition that it is only possible to save them from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the protection of roofs and walls from further damage from rain water, etc.

The archæological remains consist of rock temples or caves as those of Ajanta and Ellora in the Aurangabad district; mosques like the Jamma Masjid in the City of Hyderabad, the Kali Masjid in Jalna, etc.; tombs as those of the Qutb Shahi Kings at Golconda, of the Bahmani Kings at Gulbarga and those at Roza, etc.; forts like those at Daulatabad, Raichur, Golconda, etc.; temples like those at Warangal, Ittagi, etc.; gateways, watch towers, columns, stone circles and stones carved with zodiacal signs. A brief account of the more important of these remains is given below :—

383. Among the Buddhist monuments the rock-cut temples of Ajanta and Ellora are well known.* The caves at the former place consist of twenty four monasteries (*viharas*), and five cathedrals (*chaityas*), all of which have been excavated in a wall of almost perpendicular rock, about 259 feet high, sweeping round in a hollow semi-circle with the Waghara stream below and a wooded rocky promontory jutting out of its opposite bank. The *chaityas* are usually about twice as long as they are wide, the largest being 94' 6" by 41' 3". The back or inner end of the *chaityas* is almost circular, the roofs are lofty and vaulted, some originally ribbed with wood, others with stone cut in imitation of wooden ribs. A colonnade hewn out of the solid rock runs round each, dividing the nave from the aisles. The columns in the most ancient caves are plain octagonal pillars without bases or capitals, while

* It was chiefly for the preservation of these monuments that Government created the Archæological Department in 1914. The resolution issued in this connection is published as an Annexure to this Section.

in later excavations they are elaborately carved. Within the circular end of the *chaitya* stands the *daghoba* (relic-holder), a solid mass of rock consisting of a cylindrical base supporting a cupola (*garbha*), which in turn is surmounted by a square capital or 'tee' (*toran*). The twentyfour *viharas*, or Buddhist monasteries containing cells, are usually square in form, supported by rows of pillars, either running round them, separating the great central hall from the aisles, or disposed in four equidistant lines. In the larger caves of this type, a verandah cut out of the rock, with cells at either end, shades the entrance; the great hall occupies the middle space, with a small chamber behind and a shrine containing a figure of the Buddha enthroned.

The carvings in the earliest caves represent the umbrella, the *daghoba* (relic holder), the *chaitya* (window) and the railberm, which are all emblematic of Buddha and of the religious shrine dedicated to him. In later caves, the walls of the aisles, the columns and entablatures of pillars and the relic shrines are covered with belts of elaborate tracery, pretty statuettes, lively and well executed elephants, hunting scenes, human figures and faces all tastefully rendered.

The paintings at Ajanta, which originally existed in almost all the caves there, supply a more vivid picture of the feelings and aspirations of the Buddhists, during the period of their greatest prosperity in India, than can be obtained from any other source, and their artistic value is much higher than that of the sculptures. "I find the work", writes Mr. Griffiths, "so accomplished in execution, so consistent in convention, so vivacious and varied in design, and full of such evident delight in beautiful form and colour that I cannot help ranking it with some of the early art which the world has agreed to praise in Italy. The Ajanta workmanship is admirable, long subtle curves are drawn with great precision in a line of unvarying thickness with one sweep of the brush, the touch is often bold and vigorous, the handling broad, and in some cases the impasto is as solid as in the best Pompeian work. The draperies too are thoroughly understood and, though the folds may be conventionally drawn, they express most thoroughly the peculiarities of the oriental treatment of unsewn cloth. For the purposes of art education no better examples could be placed before an Indian art student than those to be found in Ajanta."

Owing to the neglect of centuries and the inclemencies of weather, the majority of the paintings had begun to peel down from the rock surface on which they are rendered. Recently His Exalted Highness' Government in consultation with Sir John Marshall and other experts organised a systematic campaign to rescue the paintings from further ruin and decay, and engaged two expert Italian restaurateurs—Professor Cecconi and Count Orsini—to conserve the frescoes. The work done by Professor Cecconi and his assistant is eminently satisfactory, for the paintings conserved by them seem strong enough to last for several centuries to come.

384. The temples and monasteries of Ellora, to which the three great religious sects—the Buddhist, the Hindu and the Jain—have each contributed in an almost equal degree, have been mentioned in history by the celebrated Arab geographer Mas'udi in the tenth century. The Buddhist caves, twelve in number, are situated at the south end of the series; the Indra Sabah or Jain group, consisting of five caves, lies at the other extremity (north); the Brahmanical caves, which number seventeen, are between the other two groups. In age the caves vary from about the fifth to the ninth century, and important inscriptions have been found in them. The most interesting cave at Ellora is the Kailasa temple, one of the most wonderful specimens of architectural art in India. It is an immense monolithic temple separated from the surrounding rock, and elaborately carved outside and inside. The court in which it stands is two hundred and seventy feet long and about a hundred and fifty feet wide. Portions of the temple in the centre have at some period been most elaborately painted, and even now there are some fragments which still retain much of their original beauty. "The lofty basement of the temple," says Mr. Burgess, "is of itself a remarkable conception, with its row of huge elephants, lions and griffins in every possible

Ellora caves.

attitude tearing one another or feeding. And then the great hall above with its sixteen pillars and more pilasters, all carved with different details of sculpture, its balcony porches at the sides, and double pavilions before the front porch, its vestibule to the sanctuary with large sculptures on each side, and its five shrines round the platform, all testify to the attempt made to rival and outdo all previous temples of the kind."

385. The structural temples of the Dominions are no less magnificent than the rock-cut pagodas, and the Naganatha temple of Aundha (Parbhani district), the great temple of Palampet (Warangal district), the Mahdeva temple of Ittagi (Raichur district), and the Vishnu temple of Dichpalli (Nizamabad district), are each a gem of mediæval Hindu architecture. The Naganatha temple has a close resemblance in architectural design and sculpture decoration to the famous temple at Halebid in Mysore, and the remarks of Fergusson on the latter building may appropriately be quoted here as they fully apply to the Naganatha temple.

"It must not, however, be considered that it is only for patient industry that this building is remarkable. The mode in which the eastern face is broken up by the larger masses, so as to give height and play of light and shade, is a better way of accomplishing what the Gothic architects attempted by their transepts and projections. This however, is surpassed by the western front, where the variety of outline, and the arrangement and the subordination of the various facets in which it is disposed, must be considered as a master-piece of design in its class. If the frieze of gods were spread along a plain surface, it would lose more than half its effect, while the vertical angles, without interfering with the continuity of the frieze, give height and strength to the whole composition. The disposition of the horizontal lines of the lower friezes is equally effective. Here again the artistic combination of horizontal with vertical lines and the play of outline and of light and shade far surpass anything in Gothic art. The effects are just what the mediæval architects were often aiming at, but which they never attained so perfectly as was done at Halebid."

386. The salient feature of the Palampet temple is the figure-brackets which spring from the shoulder of the outer pillars and nominally support the ponderous chhajja beams. The brackets consist of female figures which, though executed with great precision and accuracy, in general effect are not very pleasing to the eye. The fingers with long nails are exceptionally good, the poses of the body also are in some cases graceful, but the contour and the expression of the face are less successful and represent very poor art. The floral designs, and figures of animals carved on the temple, on the other hand, are exceedingly fine and one is tempted to think that the artists would not have failed so miserably in their delineation of the human form if their work had not been dominated by religious conventionalities.

387. The Mahadeva temple at Ittagi and the Vishnu Temple at Dichpalli besides exhibiting ingenuity of design in the arrangement of their structural parts have a wealth of carving which is extremely crisp and fine. The late Col. Meadows Taylor remarking on the Ittagi temple wrote:—

"The carving on some of the pillars and of the lintels and architraves of the door is quite beyond description. No chased work in silver or gold could be finer."

388. In the domain of Moslem architecture some monuments of the Dominions take rank among the greatest architectural creations in the East—to wit, the Jami Masjid of Gulbarga, the Chand Minar of Daulatabad, the Madrasah of Mahmud Gawan at Bidar, and the Char Minar of Hyderabad. The peculiarity of the mosque at Gulbarga is that its entire area, 36,720 sq. ft., unlike any mosque in India, is roofed over. The building is also important as being the earliest Moslem mosque in the Deccan built of original

material and representing the principal architectural forms—the dome with a long clerestory, the tall, slim pointed arch, and the squat arch, which we see repeated over and over again in later Moslem buildings of Bijapur, Bidar and Golkonda.

389. The Chand Minar of Daulatabad is a tall but slender minaret, 210 feet high and 70 feet in circumference near the basement. It has a conical apex and three large galleries built on its outside at various heights. The form of the apex and the galleries suggest Persian influence because they are so unlike anything in India.

390. The chief importance of the Madrasah of Bidar, which was built in the middle of the fifteenth century, lies in the encaustic tiles which adorn the facade of the building and display a perfect revelry of colour. The Madrasah was in a flourishing condition in the time of Ferishta, staffed as it was by professors and divines from the most distant countries of Asia, and equipped with a library of 8,000 manuscripts.

391. The Char Minar or 'four minarets,' built in 1591, is a unique monument of its kind in India and in the grandeur of its conception and the just balance of its structural masses, combined with picturesqueness of detail, far surpasses the Atala Masjid gateway and the Baland Darwaza of Northern India, and the lofty but monotonous and heavy gopurams of the south. The plan of the building consists of a square hall, having an arch in each of its faces a lofty diagonal minaret at each of its angles. The minarets, 180 feet high, are surmounted by small domes with gilt terminals, and each is surrounded by three galleries. The parapet of the building is adorned with panels of lattice work, in great variety of design, and below it runs a small arcade. Next comes an ornamental cornice and below this again a larger arcade and another ornamental cornice. The Char Minar was originally designed as a gateway in front of the Char Minar piazza on which the lofty portals of the royal palaces opened.

392. Among the monuments of Hyderabad City, the Mecca Masjid, the Mushirabad Mosque, the Toli Masjid and the Golkonda tombs are worthy of notice. The Mecca Masjid, situated to the south-west of the Char Minar, is a spacious building, 225 feet long, 180 feet broad, 75 feet high. It is entirely built of stone and occupies a paved quadrangle 360 feet square. Fifteen arches support the roof, which is flanked by two large towers rising 100 feet above the pavement of the quadrangle. The mosque can accommodate 10,000 worshippers. Muhammed Qutb Shah (1612-26) commenced the building, and after his death its construction was continued by his successors, Abdullah Qutb Shah and Abul Hasan but Aurangzeb completed it.

393. The Mushirabad Mosque and the Toli Masjid, situated in the suburbs of Hyderabad, are typical of the Qutb Shahi style, having somewhat slender minarets and adorned with a lavish use of cut-plaster work. The former building, up to a few years ago, had a leaning minar which was an object of curiosity to the sight-seers of Hyderabad. The minar had an iron core which through weight become bent at rather an unusual angle on one side and ultimately broke causing the destruction of the minar which now has however been thoroughly repaired.

394. The tombs at Golkonda form an extensive group, but their architecture shows evident signs of the decadence that was too surely invading art at the time they were erected. Their general plan is a dome standing upon a square base which is surrounded by an arcade of pointed arches. The arcade is single storied in the smaller tombs, but doubled in the larger mausolea and flanked with minarets. The interiors of the domes are laid out with intersecting arches in infinite variety and the middle of the floor is

occupied by the grave which is of polished black stone. The shape of the grave is oblong and stepped with six or eight slabs diminishing above. The top is either domed or flat, and the sides bear mortuary and devotional inscriptions in *Naksh* characters. At one time the walls and cupolas of all the principal tombs of Golconda were adorned with glazed tiles, the fragments of which can be traced on some tombs to this day.

395. Among the places of interest in Hyderabad, the Husain Sagar lake, the Mir Alam tank and Monsieur Raymond's tomb also deserve to be mentioned. The first of these is a pleasing expanse of water 11·16 miles in circumference. A broad road built on the bund connects the City and suburbs with Secunderabad. The bund, which is 1 mile and 2,280 ft. long, was constructed by Ibrahim Qutb Shah (1550-80) at a cost of Rs. 2,54,636.

The Mir Alam tank is a most picturesquely situated sheet of water being bounded on two sides by gently sloping undulations, beyond which rise low ranges of granitic rocks; at the west end is a pretty wooded island on the summit of which is the tomb of a Musalman Saint, Mir Mahmood. The tank is eight miles in circumference, and its bund was constructed by French engineers. The bund is 3,360 ft. in length and consists of 21 large granite arches laid on their sides with the semi-circular projection opposed to the body of the water. The tank was built by Mir Alam, who led the Contingent forces of His Highness the Nizam during the war with Tippu Sultan in 1799.

Monsieur Raymond's tomb consists of a granite obelisk 23 feet high standing in the centre of an oblong platform, 180 feet by 85 feet broad. The obelisk contains no inscription, but simply the letters J. R. (Joachim Raymond). In front of the tomb is a small flat-roofed open sided building, supported on a number of small pillars, with a small recess meant for the reception of lamps and other articles used in decorating the tomb. The view from the summit of the platform is one of the most charming about Hyderabad. Michel Joachim Marie Raymond was born in France in 1755. He came to Pondicherry with the intention of engaging in mercantile pursuits in 1775, but he soon abandoned trade for the more enticing profession of arms and entered the service of Tippu Sultan. He subsequently joined Bussy on the return of the latter to India in 1783, and, on Bussy's death at Pondicherry two years afterwards, Raymond, who held the rank of Captain, succeeded to the command of the corps and entered the service of His Highness the Nizam. He died early, being only fortythree years old at the time of his death. Each anniversary of his death is celebrated at the tomb by a grand Urs, which is attended by some thousands of the Irregular Troops to whom his memory is still sacred.

396. The Department of Archæology was for the first time established by Government in Ardibehisht 1323 F. The Superintendent inspects the more important monuments and suggests measures for conserving them.

397. During the period under review, repairs to the following monuments were completed at a total cost of over three lakhs:—the Badshahi Ashurkhana, the Mushirabad Mosque, the Jorwan Houz in the City; the tombs of Khan Jahan Barid, Amir Barid, Ali Barid, Qasim Barid and Ibrahim Barid at Bidar; of Sultan Muhammed Shah, Nizam Shah, Hussain Shah, Sultan Alauddin at Ashtur (Bidar district); of Zachha Bachcha at Jalna and Malik Ambar and Abul Hasan (Tane Shah) at Khuldabad; the caves at Ajanta, Ellora, Osmanabad and Mahur; the temples at Anwa (Aurangabad district), Kukunur and Ittagi (Raichur district); the forts at Naldrug and Kandahar; the Idgah at Elgandal; the Kali Masjid, the Madrasah of Mahmud Gawan, the Takht Mahal and the Rangin Mahal at Bidar; the Chargumbad and Haftgumbad at Gulbarga.

398. In 1325 F. a Curator was appointed at Ajanta for the purpose of preventing the removal of frescoes or disfigurement of the paintings there, and in 1329 F. Government sanctioned an establishment for two years for copying the outlines of the

paintings for an authoritative guide to be published by Mr. Foucher, the distinguished French *savant*. Two Italian experts were also engaged for the conservation of these paintings as stated in para 383.

399. During the period under review, the Department issued the following important publications :—

- (1) The Asokan Edict of Maski.
- (2) The Golconda Survey Map (in two sheets).
- (3) The Daultabad plates of Jagadekamalla.
- (4) The Kakatiya inscriptions of Palampet and Upparapalli.
- (5) The Pakhal inscriptions of the reign of the Kakatiya Ganapati-deva.
- (6) The Kanarese inscriptions of Munirabad relating to the reign of Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramaditya VI) and
- (7) The Antiquities of Bidar.

400. The Hyderabad Archæological Society held its meetings regularly, at which several valuable papers were read. The transactions of the Society are published in the form of a journal. The earnest and unpretentious work of the institution during the period under review was highly commended by *savants* in India and abroad.

401. The Hyderabad Museum made satisfactory progress regarding the collection of antiquities and the acquisition of such specimens of art and industries as did not involve heavy expenditure. 4,443 coins, mostly of the Mughal Emperors and of the Vijayanagar dynasty, were acquired. Of these, 1,831 were obtained by purchase and the rest were treasure-trove finds.

402. Among prehistoric antiquities, agate knives, chipped implements of white quartz and polished celts and axes have been found in the Aurangabad, Warangal and Raichur districts. Certain marks have also been discovered on the pottery dug out from megalithic tombs, which exist in great abundance in Telingana and the southern parts of the Dominions, and which, when excavated, disclosed a large variety of polished pottery, weapons, and iron and bronze utensils. These marks, on account of their close resemblance to the Brahmi and also to the old Cretan and Mycenian characters, have been considered by some scholars to be the original form of the Indian alphabet.

In 1325 F., excavations were conducted at Moula Ali at the instance of Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archæology, Government of India. A number of cairn or tumuli of various dimensions and cromlechs or stone circles were discovered with pottery and iron weapons. The weapons are similar in form and manufacture to those dug out in the tumuli in other parts of India. In one cairn a small circular iron lamp supported on three bars and a copper bell were found, in another a metal cup (made of copper and tin) was discovered. In 1326 F., some forty cairns were opened at Moula Ali, Bowenpalli and Raigir. The most important finds among copper articles were a bell, a semicircular trinket and a few ornamental head bands for the bull. Among iron relics was found a trident with a buffalo skeleton attached.

403. The cost of the establishment of the Department averaged Rs. 20,490 per year during the decade under review.

ANNEXURE.

*Proceedings of His Highness the Nizam's Government in the Judicial,
Police and General Departments—(Archæological).*

No. ———— of { 1914 A. D.
19 { 1323 F.
7 Misc. { 1332 H.

Dated, Hyderabad Deccan. . { 27th June 1914 A. D.
{ 22nd Amardad 1323 F.
{ 2nd Shaban 1332 H.

SUBJECT

The creation of an Archæological Department and the appointment of
a Superintendent of Archæology in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

READ—

- (1) Letter No. 809, dated the 23rd April 1914, from the Director-General of Archæology in India.
- (2) Letter No. 1286/J. dated the 29th April 1914, from the First Assistant Resident.
- (3) Letter No. 2572, dated the 30th April 1914, from the Private and Political Secretary, His Highness' Government.

OBSERVATIONS—

There are few places that offer a more varied field than does the Deccan for the study of the archaic and historical tokens of India, which have a significance in the synthesis of Indian life apart from their æsthetic value. Prehistoric remains similar to those in the Shorapur District, which attracted the attention of the late Colonel Meadows Taylor as supplying proof of the presence of a race of Celtic-Scythian people, who at a very early period in the history of man penetrated westwards into Europe, exist in large numbers and in various states of preservation all over the Dominions. The thousand pillared temple at Hanamkonda, which has weathered the storms of eight centuries, the temples at Tuljapur and Ambajogai and the Sikh Gurdwara at Nanded are pre-eminent in a multitude of Hindu temples scattered throughout the State, either for their artistic beauty or historic associations. The ancient site of Paithan, the buried temples at Patancheru, Karimnagar and elsewhere offer an enticing field for exploration, and excavations properly conducted are sure to result in the discovery of inscriptions, seals, etc., that will to some extent raise the veil which hangs over the past history of a country which has been under the rule of Andhras, Chalukyas and Yadavas successively. The Aurangabad district contains the most important cave temples in India, the caves at Ellora have attracted the Western traveller and the archæologist since the days when Thevenot first visited and described them; while the paintings in the caves at Ajanta still retain the uncommon beauty and grace which they possessed when the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tshang saw them about 760 A. D., and in the opinion of competent observers furnish materials for a complete study of the history of Indian painting from the earliest times down to the Moghal period. At Gulbarga,

Golconda, Warangal, Raichur, Mudgal, Parenda, Pangal and Naldrug stand historic forts, in some cases adorned with sculptures of surpassing artistic merit. The tombs of the Qutb Shahi kings at Golconda and of the Bahmani and Barid Shahi kings in Gulbarga and Bidar are monuments of Muhammadan rule, which by their design and style find an important place in the history of the development of Moslem architecture in India.

2. In 1804 Fasli, Mr. H. Cousens was placed on deputation by the Government of India to compile a list of the antiquarian remains in His Highness' Dominions. The list, which was published five years later, comprises 116 remains worthy of preservation, 49 of which belong to Government, while the interests of 67 are vested in private bodies or individuals. His Highness' Government recognise their debt of reverence to the creators of the past, for what they originated can now but be restored and the task is both worthy and incumbent; and in order to recover these buildings from the supremacy of nature and restitute them to safe custody as protected monuments, and also for the collection of smaller antiquities such as manuscripts, coins, inscriptions, paintings, fabrics, metal work, wood and ivory carvings, etc., they have constituted an Archæological Department and on the advice of the Director-General of Archæology in India have appointed Professor G. Yazdani of the Bengal Educational Service as Superintendent.

3. The duties of the Superintendent of Archæology will be as follows :-

(a) To preserve authentic specimens of the monumental antiquities of the Dominions.

(b) To excavate such sites and areas as are likely to throw light on the past history of the country.

(c) To arrange for the systematic collection and location of moveable antiquities.

4. For the effective performance of these duties, the following procedure shall be adopted :—

A—PRESERVATION.

(a) The Superintendent of Archæology shall make systematic tours of inspection and shall draw up careful notes on such monuments as he considers to be in need of repair. These notes shall contain a brief history of the monument, a description of its main architectural features, precise details of its dilapidations and of the measures necessary to repair them, and such information regarding ownership, endowments or other matters as Government is likely to require before passing orders on the proposals.

(b) If the recommendations of the Superintendent are approved by Government in the General (Archæology) Department, estimates based on them shall be framed in the Public Works Department and afterwards examined by the Superintendent of Archæology, who will countersign them in token of his approval before the work is put in hand.

(c) Similarly any estimates for repairs to ancient monuments based on proposals made by Public Works or other officers in the State shall be examined and countersigned by the Superintendent of Archæology before the repairs are undertaken.

(d) While repairs are in progress they shall be inspected as often as possible by the Superintendent of Archæology, who shall report the result of his inspection, when necessary, to the Engineer-in-charge.

(e) When any work has been finished, the completion certificate relating to it shall be countersigned by the Superintendent of Archæology as well as by the Public Works Officer in charge of it.

B—EXCAVATION.

In the case of excavations the Superintendent of Archæology shall first satisfy Government as to the expediency of the undertaking, and if his suggestions are approved by Government he shall carry out his work under his direct supervision.

C—COLLECTION.

Pari passu with his other duties the Superintendent of Archæology shall pay special attention to the collection of the large number of moveable antiquities which are lying neglected throughout the State, and shall advise Government how they can best be preserved and located. But no antiquity can be removed by the Superintendent until and unless it has been ascertained through the Revenue Department that there is no local religious objection to removal.

5. In order to assist the Superintendent of Archæology in drawing up a programme of tours of inspection, the Public Works, Revenue and other officers of the State are required to furnish him with a list of the buildings which in their opinion should be repaired owing to their historical, artistic or architectural value. The lists should be sent in by the end of Meher 1323 Fasli.

6. These officers are also expected in future to report direct and immediately to the Superintendent of Archæology the discovery of any antiquarian relic that may come to their knowledge and to see its safe keeping until orders regarding it are received from the Superintendent.

7. These officers are further required to take effective measures against acts of vandalism, such as removing frescoes, disfiguring images, blackening inscriptions, etc., etc., which are not infrequently perpetrated and which should be very severely dealt with.

(By order.)

A. HYDARI, B. A.,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Judicial, Police and General Departments.

